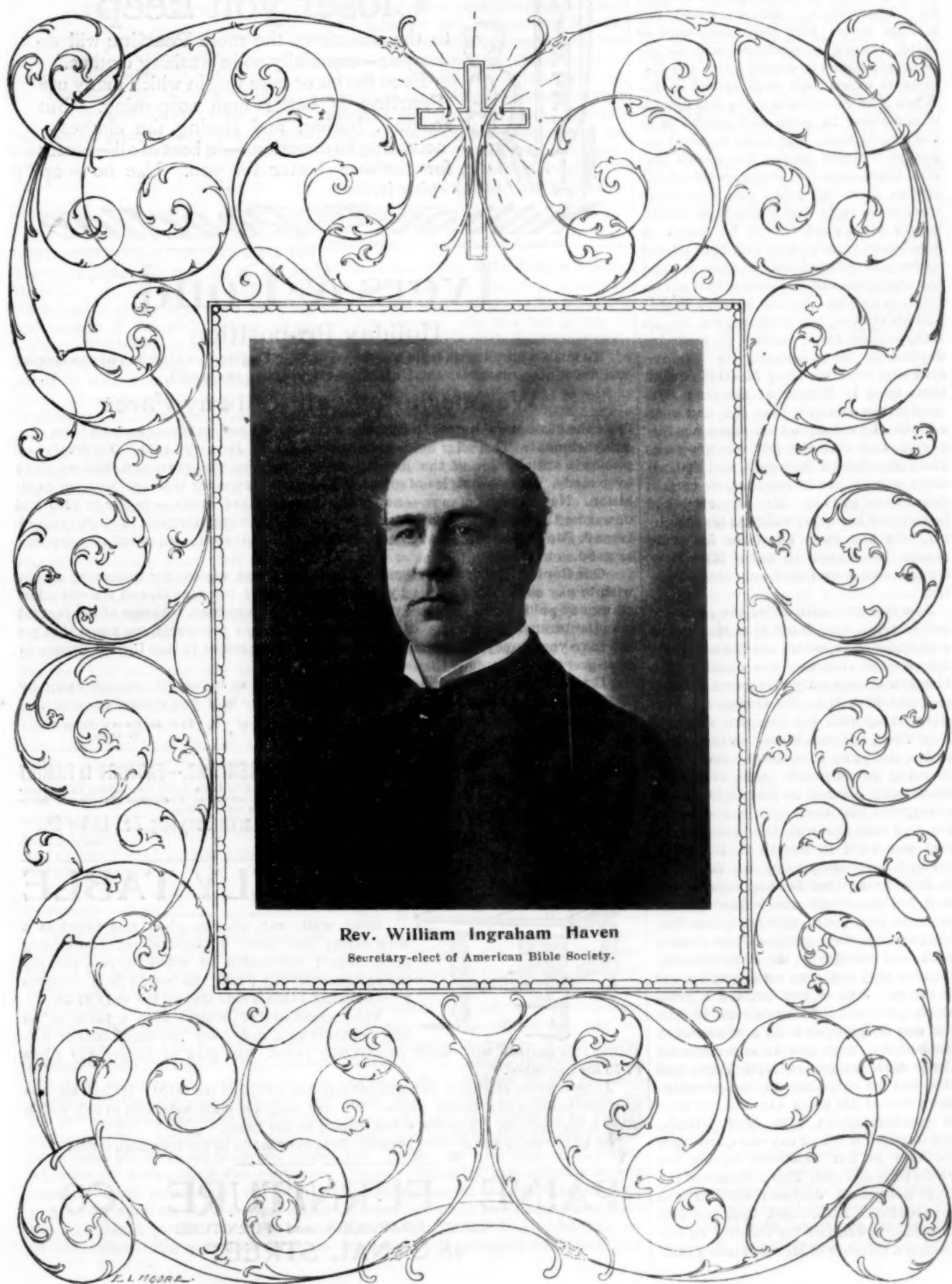


# Zion's Herald

Wednesday, December 7, 1898



## A BIRTHDAY QUESTION

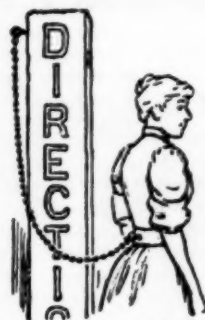
THERE was a birthday party recently where a very curious question threw the people into much perplexity for a while. It was suggested that each lady bring a silk bag into which she should put as many cents as she was years old. It was further proposed that each lady give the date of her birth, so that each could be vouched for, and then the lady of the greatest age should have an honorarium. There were two maiden ladies who were suspected of being leading contestants, and all the interest seemed to centre about the disclosures which their bags should make. When Miss MacGowan's bag was opened it contained 75 cents and proved to be the largest sum. The other spinster began to whisper among the guests that Miss MacGowan had misrepresented her age to gain the prize, and that there were some facts that ought to be known before the award should be made. A gentleman present who had been nursed by this disappointed lady at once became her champion and demanded that investigation be had. No one seemed to second his motion, but from regard for his disappointed foster-mother he made independent investigation. He discovered that a certain Mary MacGowan had been born in Boston at the time Miss MacGowan claimed, that she had been adopted by a man whose name was Silvertown, and that the girl was known as Mary MacGowan Silvertown, and had always signed her name thus, as certain documents proved. Mr. Silvertown had introduced her everywhere as his daughter. He had two; but later for some reason he ceased to name Miss MacGowan and mentioned only one daughter.

Now this advocate called the party together again and faced Miss MacGowan with these facts, which she did not deny. He claimed that she was another Miss MacGowan only sixty-five years old, and that the first Miss MacGowan had died while living with her adopted father in New York, and that it was an imposture on the company to make any such claim to being seventy-five years old. Miss MacGowan colored to the roots of her silvery-red hair and began her defence. She said that she was the same person that was born in Boston in 1823; that she had been adopted by Mr. Silvertown in New York; that he had treated her well, but she could not become accustomed to New York; that friends in Boston had kept her agitated about coming back; and that finally, Mr. Silvertown consenting, they had sent on money for her to return. Just as she started a great storm arose and the stage coach to Boston was delayed, and for a whole week she had not been able to communicate either with Boston or New York; and that was the only time in her seventy-five years of life when she had not been in communication with dear friends. She inquired whether any one questioned the fact of her existence during the whole time claimed. This advocate of the other contestant declared that he was not satisfied. He claimed that the first Miss MacGowan lost her identity by becoming a member of Mr. Silvertown's fam-

ily, and that the fact that he had dropped her name from the list of his family proved that she was dead, and not anything should convince him that she was not a fraudulent seeker after the prize.

The company became greatly agitated, and it seemed that they would become rival camps until a friend suggested that

the only difficulty seemed to be over that one week. It reminded him of the difficulty the undertaker may have had who reported the age of Lazarus when he died the second time. "If he was like our advocate friend," he said, "he must have reported his age from his resurrection rather than from his birth." KARL.



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# Zion's Herald

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Number 49

## Zion's Herald

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All stationed preachers in the Methodist Episcopal Church are authorized agents for their locality.

### Storm-Swept New England

The storm which reached New England a week ago last Saturday night was mighty in power and terrible in its destruction. All through the days of last week the list of the dead kept growing, and reports of shipwrecks kept multiplying. It reached the high-water mark of destruction. More than 200 lives, about 200 vessels, and more than \$550,000 worth of property were lost. The lists of disaster and death will never be completed. Ships were wrecked, and not a sign of their destruction ever reached human eyes. Men, women and children were drowned in the depths, or dashed to pieces on rocks far out at sea, whose names will never be known. The most serious loss of life was on board the steamer Portland, which left the dock in Boston for Portland at the regular hour on Saturday evening. She ought never to have sailed. She ought not to have been allowed to sail. It is said that the captain had orders not to go, but that has not been fully established, and as no one escaped from the wreck the captain's version will never be known. It was an awful blunder that took such a steamer to sea on such a night. Up to this writing less than thirty bodies have been found, and nobody knows, even approximately, how many passengers she carried. Not a living soul escaped. At least 150 men, women and children went to their death on the ill-fated steamer.

### An Untimely Collapse

After two years of negotiation, three of the five States of Central America agreed to unite. Last August a constitution was adopted, and on the 1st of November the United States of Central America began its history. It was hoped that Costa Rica and Guatemala would eventually join the Union. Commissioners were appointed to provide for an election during the present month, and the new president was to be inaugurated in March. The inhabitants of Salvador never took kindly to the program, as the expense of maintaining the new government must necessarily fall heavily on them, and an insurrection under General Regalado was announced early in November. The president of Nica-

ragua declined to send Nicaraguan troops into Salvador, and the forces of Honduras were insufficient to restore peace. The federal organizers were therefore compelled to declare the Union dissolved, and each of the three States immediately assumed absolute sovereignty. The new Republic had a nominal existence of one month, but its demise was not unexpected by those who had studied the conditions under which it was inaugurated.

### The Jubilee of the Austrian Emperor

On Friday of last week Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austro Hungary, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his accession to the throne. He was but a boy of eighteen when his uncle Ferdinand abdicated in his favor, and, in spite of all the mistakes which he has made, has wielded the sceptre of government as well as could have been expected. His empire is a troublesome one to rule because of the diverging interests of the different peoples which compose it. He has been compelled to take the reins of government in his own hands and rule as an autocrat more than once, but he has always been in favor of allowing a wide latitude to such of his subjects as showed any intelligence in managing their own affairs. His reign has been a sorrowful one so far as his personal interests are concerned. His younger brother was the unfortunate Maximilian who was shot in Mexico in 1867, and whose wife never recovered her reason after hearing of his death. His only son, the heir apparent, met with a mysterious death a few years since. His wife, the Empress, was assassinated in Geneva last July. All the Austrian newspapers last Friday gave high praise to Francis Joseph as promoter of the peace of Europe. His nephew, Francis Ferdinand, born in 1863, is heir presumptive to the throne.

### Sweden and Norway

The House of Bernadotte has given good rulers to Scandinavia, and Oscar II., the present king, has maintained the reputation of the family. The Act of Union, passed in 1815, provided for independent control by each country over its domestic affairs, and left the administration of foreign affairs in the hands of the king. In 1885 Sweden made a radical change in her constitution. The Cabinet Council which decides all questions referring to foreign affairs was made subject to, and dependent upon, the Swedish Parliament. Norway naturally and properly resents this unwarranted assumption, and while no open outbreak has taken place, there has been a great deal of friction between the two countries ever since 1885.

She is now demanding that the power of the Foreign Office shall be vested in such a way as shall be acceptable to her as a sovereign state. Sweden agrees to this demand theoretically, but thus far she has not shown any disposition to yield. Norway has a very democratic constitution, is prospering in every way, and while she is still allowed to conduct her domestic affairs as freely as if she were independent of Sweden, she is growing very restive under the humiliation thrust upon her by her sister kingdom. Unless Sweden is wise enough to concede substantially what Norway demands, it is more than probable that Oscar II., now a man almost seventy years of age, will be the last king of Scandinavia.

### General Blanco

Spain has wisely yielded to General Blanco's request and spared him the humiliation of surrendering Cuba to the Americans. Fortune has not favored this man, though his bravery cannot be questioned. While Governor-General of the Philippines he was caught napping by the insurgents, and resigned that office to General Polavieja. It was a bitter disappointment to a temperament such as his, and he was anxious to retrieve his reputation. A little more than a year ago he was sent to Cuba, terribly handicapped by the infamies of Weyler, his predecessor. It was his ambition to save Cuba to Spain, and he made noble efforts to do so. It was too late, and he soon realized the fact. Weyler at home did everything in his power to thwart him, and the Government hedged him in at every turn. He wanted to fight. That was his nature. The inaction to which he was doomed, while Linares and Toral threw away the opportunity which he craved, was enough to sadden and sour the heart of any warrior. A Spaniard of the Spaniards, he has now been spared the crowning humiliation of surrendering the last remains of that mighty empire which Columbus gave to Spain. His fate is hard enough at best, and while one can but wish he had not spoken of the Americans in such disparaging terms, America is too generous not to sympathize with the disappointments of a man who deserved a better fate. He sailed for home during the past week, and will doubtless make his voice heard in the councils of Spain.

### Our Open Door in the Far East

It is understood that our announcement that we will take the Philippines to ourselves is coupled with the promise to maintain an open door there. The expression grew out of the Chinese and Japanese Governments granting com-

mercial privileges to several nations at certain ports which were called open ports. An open door does not mean free trade, as has been asserted. It means that all nations shall have the same privileges in the matter of trade that we have. Their goods and merchandise may be imported into the Philippine ports at the same rate of customs duties that is exacted from ourselves. Such action on our part will place us in a position to ask the same commercial privileges in all Eastern ports under the control of Great Britain, Russia, France and Germany. Our foreign trade in that direction will be increased a hundredfold. It has been suggested that the United States Constitution stands in the way of an open door, inasmuch as that instrument declares that the duties shall be uniform in all the States; but these foreign possessions are not States, and it is quite within the authority of Congress to make such commercial arrangements for Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines as may seem best. Were it necessary to extend our navigation laws to all our foreign possessions, we should have the whole world opposed to us. Foreign vessels may not carry cargo from one port to another within the limits of the Union, but to say that this must needs apply to all our possessions would be suicidal.

#### Advantages of a Modern Equipment

It is reported that 500 tons of steel rails were recently shipped to Ireland for use on a railroad there, and that 2,000 tons more are required to fill the order. The British steamer Sandhill lately cleared from Sparrows Point, Md., with 2,500 tons of 83 pound steel rails for India, and a schooner is on her way to Barbadoes carrying 1,500 tons of steel rails and fittings. American steel rails are now selling at \$18 a ton, while the English price is \$23. One of the English inspectors, sent here to examine the steel before shipment, is reported to have said that in point of equipment the mill at Sparrows Point is fifty years ahead of the English mills. One is not surprised after that to learn that the value of iron and steel goods exported from the United States during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, was over seventy million dollars, while in 1868 it was less than six million dollars, gold. During that period of twenty years the total export of manufactures increased from less than \$45,000,000, gold, to \$288,871,449. During the last fiscal year there are thirty-four classes of manufactured articles that show an export of more than a million dollars each; in 1868 there were only seven classes that reached that figure. Our infant industries are looked upon as veritable giants in the markets of the world.

#### Colonel Roosevelt as a Witness

At the request of the Commission appointed by President McKinley to investigate the management of the War Department, Colonel Roosevelt told the story of his experience. He did not tell all he knew, and he was extremely careful not to compromise any of the officials responsible for the transportation, subsistence and care of the sick and

wounded; but he showed the demoralization, confusion and incompetency after his own forceful manner. There was an absence of systematic supervision in every department of the Army on which the soldiers relied. The Rough Riders, hearing that they were assigned to the Yucatan for transportation, hurried on board and successfully maintained their right to be there, although one of the regiments assigned to the same ship could not get on board. The landing at Baiquiri was made by the Rough Riders in spite of the incompetence, incapacity and blunders of those responsible. If a less energetic man than Roosevelt had been with the Rough Riders, they would have suffered untold hardships. If they were not able to take care of themselves, what must have been the condition of the ordinary volunteer? Colonel Roosevelt was very guarded in his statements, as well becomes a man just elected Governor of the great State of New York, but few witnesses have more clearly demonstrated the gross incompetency which marked the entire campaign.

#### Sugar

In 1894 Cuba produced more than a million tons of sugar; Porto Rico, in 1895, produced 61,000 tons. The United States imports annually more than two million tons of sugar. These two islands alone can easily be made to produce all the sugar required for our use. Once in control of the sugar crop of Cuba and Porto Rico, properly developed, we should have all our sugar without any duty to pay, and this means a reduction in the price of sugar amounting to more than \$100,000,000 annually. With Hawaii and the Philippines added, we shall be able to command the sugar market of the world. Instead of importing from Europe a million tons of bounty-fed beet sugar, we shall have sugar to sell below the present market price. The West India islands are, almost without exception, in a bad way financially. The British islands do not pay the cost of administration, and Parliament is considering the proposition for liberal appropriations for their relief. With the brisk trade which is sure to come to us from Cuba and Porto Rico we shall have an increasing trade with all the other islands, no matter what flag floats over them. This trade, at our very doors, has been sadly neglected, and although it has increased somewhat of late years, it is not a tithe of what it should be. A few years ago we were paying a bounty of eleven million dollars to raise less than 275,000 tons of sugar. Ten years from now, if rightly managed, and kept out of the control of syndicates and trusts, the sugar trade of the United States ought to be worth more than five times the amount we are now collecting in the way of revenue — about \$70,000,000.

#### An Auspicious Omen

General Wood has reorganized the Supreme Court at Santiago, and last Friday Eulaldo Sanchez Echevarria was installed as Chief Justice, with four associate justices. The new appointees are all Cubans, men of legal acumen and

profound research. The local press is elated that the Cubans are given an opportunity to show the world that the Cuban population has within itself the elements of good government. General Wood is convinced that they represent the best element of the province of which he has jurisdiction, and assured them that they should have the fullest support from the Government of the United States. The judges, in replying to the address of the General, formally accepted the supremacy of the United States, and the court was immediately opened for business. There is a very large number of cases awaiting judicial action, and the court will be kept busy for several months. It is believed the judges will work in harmony and that there will be neither interruption nor delay in the administration of judicial matters. Americans will very generally agree with the opinion of the citizens of Santiago that "it is quite impossible that any other American could have secured a better grasp of the entire situation" than General Wood. It is indeed a happy omen that the first real lessons in self-government are to be given by a court of Cuban judges of such excellent reputation for candor, probity and judicial erudition.

#### Trolley Cars in Japan

Japan does not appear to be afraid of any phase of American civilization. She is reported to be about to experiment with an American syndicate. Some weeks since it was announced that Japan would like to grant an exclusive franchise to a company with a capital of \$10,000,000 to install electric light and power and operate electric roads in Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka, and other large cities. At present the products of the interior have to pass through the hands of many middlemen, and transportation is very expensive, comparatively. It will be necessary to have the approval of the Japanese Parliament before such a charter can be granted, and it is more than doubtful if this approval can be obtained. No such valuable franchise has ever been granted up to this time in any country, and it is not surprising that the hint that such a thing is possible should attract unusual attention. It is to be hoped that Japan will go very slowly in this matter, for she is already hampered with foreign obligations.

#### Transporting Troops

The utter failure of our transport service has stimulated the War Department to revise the whole system. The Secretary of War has approved a reorganization which will go into effect at once. It provides for four responsible heads on the same ship, at the same time. First comes the senior officer present in general charge of the ship and all on board; second, the quartermaster, representing the general superintendent of the transport service, in general charge of the ship; third and fourth, the master and chief engineer, who are to exercise full and unquestioned authority and control over all matters within their technical purview. That means four captains to every ship! The only result that can be safely predicted is a worse confusion

than was ever known before. The very first principle of command at sea is that there shall be one, and only one, responsible head, with practically unlimited authority, and responsibility commensurate with the authority. In Great Britain and France the troopships belong to the Navy and are always under the command of a naval officer. These nations have had ample experience, and have demonstrated that only officers trained for sea duty are competent to manage ships at sea. Any other system, no matter how carefully it is wrought out, will result in failure when it is put to the supreme test. The United States has plenty of naval officers abundantly qualified for the transport service, and it is to be hoped that Congress will approve the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy and provide a naval transport service adequate to the needs of a country that has just come into possession of dependencies requiring frequent transfer of troops. The Army will have quite enough work of its own without attempting to do the work that properly belongs to the Navy.

#### The Governor of Illinois Indicted

The outrageous prostitution of authority by the Governor of Illinois, which resulted in bloodshed, riot and anarchy at Virden last October, is once more brought to the notice of the public by the local Grand Jury. This body has been in session since the 9th of November, and last Thursday made its report to Judge Shirley. Indictments were presented against Governor Tanner and fifty-three other persons. It is not believed that Tanner will ever be tried, and he himself declares that the indictment will never be pressed. The history of the riot and its causes are forcefully presented by the Grand Jury; the most important items being the strike of the coal miners, the importation of Negro laborers from Alabama by the mine owners, the request of the sheriff on the Governor for troops, the appeal of Lukens added to that of the sheriff, the refusal of the Governor to take action till it was too late to prevent the riot which resulted in the killing of fourteen men and the wounding of a score of others. Lukens, the general manager of the coal company, is indicted for murder and manslaughter on three counts. He will probably be tried, but his conviction is more than doubtful. The other indictments are mostly against striking miners.

#### The United States of Brazil

The inauguration of Senhor de Campos Salles, President of Brazil, promises well for this great republic in South America. His predecessor, Senhor Prudente de Moraes, devoted four years to the establishment of peace. It will now devolve upon President Campos Salles to place the country on a sound financial base and support the well-matured plans for its development. He spent a month in London before his inauguration and made a most favorable impression on the chief men of finance with whom he was thrown much in contact. In selecting his cabinet he has been most fortunate. Senhor Joaquim Murtinho was appointed Minis-

ter of Finance. In the preceding cabinet he had displayed rare abilities in retrenching expenses and in revoking public contracts made in the interest of corrupt politics. The Minister of Public Works is Senhor Severino Vieira, who is in close sympathy with the Minister of Finance. This office is second only to that of the finance portfolio, and it argues well for the administration of the new President that both these men are men of ability and probity and united in the main purpose of retrenchment. Senhor Olyntho de Magalhaes has the portfolio of Foreign Affairs. He is a trained diplomatist, who, having been secretary of the Brazilian Legation at Washington, Paris and Vienna, was afterwards Minister to St. Petersburg. Three other members make up the cabinet, and these are all men whom any country might well be proud to honor. All lovers of good government will join in wishing the highest success to the new administration.

#### The President's Message

The Annual Message sent to Congress on Monday is by far the most readable message that has been written by any President for a generation. The progress of the nation in making history is told in language equally fitting the theme and the occasion. No one who is at all interested in the world's work should fail to read the entire Message. No résumé can do it justice. Nothing short of a full and careful reading will enable one to recognize the masterly grasp which President McKinley has on the salient facts which distinguish his wise and prudent administration of the affairs of the nation.

The greater part of the Message is devoted to the recital of deeds already done. Some disappointment is felt that the President has touched so briefly on the work yet to be accomplished, but he declares that the decision as to the government and disposition of the new possessions that will come to us as the result of the war with Spain will be appropriate only when the treaty of peace shall have been signed. He will charge himself with the duty of continuing the military government, affording the people security in life and property, until such time as Congress shall by legislative action make other provision.

As to Cuba: When we are once in full possession of that island, the first duty will be to pacify the discordant elements there and give aid and direction to its people that they may undertake to govern themselves. It is our duty to encourage industry, inspire confidence, and prepare the way for a just and benevolent government to be administered by the Cubans themselves—a government in which there shall be no place for revenge or passion, but one promoting peace and good-will. Until a state of complete tranquillity shall ensue, and a stable government shall be inaugurated, the United States will continue its military occupation. No part of the Message is more carefully worded than this, and it is impossible to see how it can fail to commend itself to the world at large and to all well-meaning inhabitants of that unfortunate island so

long torn with civil strife and factional discord.

It is extremely gratifying to read that, with the single exception of Spain, the "intercourse of the United States with the great family of nations has been marked with cordiality, and the close of the eventful year finds most of the issues that necessarily arise in the complex relations of sovereign States adjusted or presenting no serious obstacles to a just and honorable solution by amicable arrangement."

The large and increasing interest which our people have in the commerce of China and in the extraordinary events which have taken place in that great empire during the past year, have made it necessary that a careful watch should be kept in order that our rights may not be prejudiced by other nations. It seems to be assured that no discrimination is to be made to our disadvantage by the new occupants of important portions of that country, and this has obviated the need of our becoming an actor in the new scenes. In view of the disquietude and unrest which obtains, it has been deemed necessary to station two of our men of war at convenient points for observation, and to send a guard of marines to Peking to afford adequate protection to our legation.

Referring to the Nicaragua Canal the President declares that the circumstances which have developed during the year suggest the urgency of some definite action by Congress at this session, since such a maritime highway is now more than ever indispensable to that intimate and ready intercommunication between our eastern and western seaboard demanded by the annexation of Hawaii and the prospective expansion of our commerce in the Pacific. The concessions obtained by certain American citizens for a new lease are looked upon with disfavor, and the President does not hesitate to express his conviction that considerations of expediency and international policy require the fullest and most liberal compliance with the terms of the original concession made by Nicaragua and Costa Rica. The time limit of this concession has not yet expired, and the existing conditions ought not to be prejudiced until the Nicaragua Canal Commission shall have made its report and Congress shall have been given the opportunity to register its action.

Taking up the currency question, the President renews his recommendation of a year ago to the effect that when United States notes payable in gold are presented for redemption they should not be paid out except in exchange for gold. Other legislation is imperatively demanded so that adequate provision may be made to insure a money standard that shall continue to be recognized by our commercial competitors in the markets of the world.

It is a matter of congratulation that the President recognizes the importance of establishing regular and frequent communication, by steamers under the American flag, between the United States and the newly acquired islands. Spain even in her poverty, expended two million dollars annually to maintain communication with the colonies now lost to her, and the United States must do more than this if we are to fulfil the mission entrusted to us.

The President further recommends that the regular Army be increased to 100,000 men, and endorses the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy for fifteen new ships and the temporary revival of the grades of admiral and vice admiral. The other Departments also come in for generous recommendations.

The whole Message breathes a liberal, catholic and progressive spirit that will immensely increase the admiration and respect of the American people, without regard to party ties, for President McKinley.

### THE STRENGTH OF PURITY

THE church is called today to teach without wavering the strength of a pure heart. There is a miserable message abroad everywhere that says that purity is weakness, and that, in order to be strong, one must become acquainted with all the sins and shames of life, meet and mingle with humanity in every phase of its wrong and ruin. Even parents tell teachers and pastors that they think the way for their children to be strong is to allow them to see life at its worst as well as at its best.

There is, indeed, a protest necessary against a system of hothouse culture in character. Goethe was right when he said that character is perfected in the midst of life, in "the stream of the world." Every judicious teacher or parent knows that strength is never to be reached through ignorance. But the opposite emphasis which obtains today so widely is far more dangerous. Jesus said that the pure in heart should see God.

Perhaps in the list of those heroes which made up King Arthur's glorious company of the Round Table there is no other so winsome as Galahad. His is the very acme of manliness and victory. And Tennyson has analyzed the secret of that winsome strength when he makes him say:—

"My good blade carves the casques of men,  
My tough lance thrusteth sure,  
My strength is as the strength of ten,  
Because my heart is pure."

The strong men of today are the men of virgin hearts. Contact with sin is rust upon the sword. Participation in wrong of any sort is a flaw in the armor that covers the vital point. The lute is forever rifted by the presence of evil. Virtue and truth are strong. Perhaps the only justification in any criticism of Galahad is the fact that he was over mystical. But this need not be so in the case of a strong, pure-souled man. Purity of heart is forever consistent with the closest union with life and the most intimate participation in the world's work. This is the beauty of the strength which the pure-hearted possess. We are not speaking of the negative quality of cloister innocence, but the strength of purity that lives and unites with men under all the conditions of commonplace living. Purity of this sort is strong; the pulpit needs to emphasize the fact, and parents need to realize it in the training of their children. Today as always the vision cometh to the heart that is pure.

### WHO WILL DEFEND ANGLO-SAXON IDEAS?

THIS country today looks into a future more momentous than any it ever faced before, with the possible exception of the days of the first attempt at national life and the civil war. Our strength thus far has been our clear ideas of constitutional government and of personal rights and liberties. It is the boast of the nation that our Anglo-Saxon traits have distinguished us from other people and have been one chief cause of our greatness. England recognizes this kinship; the continental

nations of Europe look upon the friendliness of England and the United States as a blood alliance. We contemplate the future with a race trust that our Anglo-Saxon ideas and Anglo-Saxon personal strength and solidity of character will carry us through our difficulties.

With these truths in mind, there is much pertinence in the figures of the Massachusetts Census statistics of parent nativity for 1895, for similar conditions govern the entire northeastern part of our country, perhaps in less degree in the north, and are extending westward, if, indeed, the facts are not more striking in the West. With the idea that we are an Anglo-Saxon people, read these figures: The people of Massachusetts who are of native parentage are only 38 per cent. of the whole number; those of foreign parentage are 52 per cent.; those of mixed parentage are 8 per cent.; while those unknown are 2 per cent. Since the State census of 1885 the percentage of native parentage has declined 6 per cent. A special record has been made of those who were over ninety years of age, and it shows that 75 per cent. were of native parentage, and that nearly all of them were born near their present homes. The figures show that in the short space of one decade the percentage of native parentage has declined 6 points. If a generation covers thirty-five years, and if this decline continues at this rate, then there will be a loss of 21 per cent. during that time. As the old native stock is so large in the advanced years, it is evident that this decline will probably continue at the present rapid rate for the present until death has a smaller proportion to work upon.

Another fact shown in the tables is that while the mixed parentage was about 6 in 1885, it has risen to only about 8 in 1895. That is, intermarriages between the different races are not common, and our amalgamation is progressing at a very slow rate. Chief Wadlin of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor says that the four chief strains of blood flow side by side in the State with but little intermixture—the old Yankee stock, the recent English immigrants, the Irish, and the French Canadians. The latter have the confident belief today, owing to their rapid increase by birth and the few children born in the old American families, that they will yet possess New England. This idea is not indorsed by the State authorities, but it is important to note its existence. The Negro race, too, continues distinct with no appreciable assimilation.

What makes these facts more significant is that the census regards every one as of native American parentage whose grandparents were born in this country. As a matter of fact, considering that immigration from Ireland became brisk about 1850, many of Irish blood, with no mixture, are counted among those of native parentage. Hence the probability is that our real percentage of American blood, meaning the old English immigrants, does not much exceed 30 per cent. To emphasize the situation still further, it is to be remembered that these figures are for the State

as a whole. But our State is governed by the large cities. So are other States. So is the United States. But in the cities the proportion of foreign parentage is still larger. In Boston about 71 per cent. are of foreign and mixed parentage. In Fall River it is still more. For Boston, the figures in detail are these: Out of the 496,920 in 1895, there were 59,313 only who had both father and mother born in the State; 39,028 with both father and mother born in New England outside of Massachusetts; 151,595 with both father and mother born in Ireland; 13,104 with English Canadian fathers and mothers; 2,144 with French Canadian fathers and mothers; 24,923 with both parents born in Great Britain; 26,773 with both parents born in British possessions; 20,708 with both parents born in Germany; 11,354 with both parents born in Italy; 16,927 with both parents born in Russia; 6,340 with both parents born in Sweden. The percentage of French Canadians is much greater in the whole State than in Boston, for the total is 168,284.

Here, for Massachusetts not only, but for the entire northern part of the country, is demonstration of the rapid decline of the proportion of the Anglo-Saxon strain which has been popularly believed to exist, from the small number of children born to such parents compared with the births among the Irish and French Canadians. We look forward, therefore, to a future full of grave questionings. We are an Anglo-Saxon people today because of the strength of our natures in assimilating to our political ideas and keeping under Anglo-Saxon control the people who have come to this country. Can the old stock assert itself after a material further decline in numerical strength? Already it is in a small minority. Can the ability to exercise self-control, to act as a solid unit as an organic political body, and to subordinate personal considerations to the good of the whole, regardless of any man's ambition or whims, be stamped upon the foreign element so that the ship of state will sail with as steady a keel as it does today? The races do not intermarry enough to help toward the solution of the problem. Irish are born of Irish, French of French, English of English, Germans of German, Negroes of Negroes. Race traits are handed down. There are in the State 559,635 persons whose fathers were born in Ireland and whose mothers also were Irish. Yet we know how the Irish race breaks into factions in politics, how the Irish party broke to pieces from personal quarrels right in the face of Gladstone's effort to give them home rule, proving how they could not stand together. One need only recall the condition of the Democratic factions in Boston, as revealed at the last election, to see how the race traits persist in this country among those born here and subject to our educational and political influence. How much can the spirit of our institutions hold the foreign element after the Anglo-Saxon has sunk, as he will in a few years more, as years count in national life, to an inconsiderable quantity?

Only one course seems to be open to

all who would impress our institutions upon these new comers and foreign races, if they are to exercise the self-restraint and foresight and governing solidity which has brought this country to its present condition. Our national spirit must be cherished to the utmost. Our educational system must stamp its impress upon all who are fit subjects for it; our principles of liberty must be inculcated; our traditions whereby we have risen to our present strength must be followed as far as they tend to national strength and perpetuity; our entire political administration must be studiously directed for the upbuilding of the political body as a whole, so that the component parts will be so inspired by our spirit of freedom, justice and self-control that the State will be safely guided when the race which made its future possible will be numerically so small that its votes will not be a material factor in our elections.

#### Rev. W. I. Haven Honored

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the American Bible Society, held Dec. 1, Rev. William Ingraham Haven, of St. Mark's Church, Brookline, was unanimously elected one of the secretaries to fill the place made vacant by the decease of Dr. Albert S. Hunt. This announcement will come as an agreeable surprise to the many friends of Mr. Haven. His gifts, culture, experience and training admirably equip him for marked usefulness in this exalted position. He is particularly attractive, forceful and apt as a platform speaker. In crucial positions he has shown unusual executive ability—exhibiting the rare patience and the ironic and optimistic spirit which inspire harmony, hope and courage in his associates. A devout student of the Scriptures, he is so finely balanced between the new views of interpretation and the old that, while he will do no violence to the profound Bible scholar, he will become to the multitude a positive and enthusiastic advocate of "the Book of books." First and last a Christian gentleman, he graces every social circle. He is at a ripe age—forty-two years—to undertake what will doubtless prove his greater life-work. The white mantle of the greatly beloved Dr. Hunt has therefore fallen upon a fitting successor.

Mr. Haven is a graduate of Wilbraham Academy, Wesleyan University, and the School of Theology of Boston University. He inherited from his father, Bishop Gilbert Haven, his fine literary tastes, and has critically cultivated the same. He entered the pastorate, in 1881, at Eggleston Square, this city, and his appointments since have been Newton Centre, First Church and Saratoga St., this city, and St. Mark's, Brookline, where he is closing five very successful years. Of his long and influential work with the Epworth League, our readers are familiar. Perhaps no one in the church has done more to give shape and tone to this organization. He was the first president of the First General Conference District Epworth League, and has been a member of the Board of Control and of the Cabinet from the beginning, being now at the head of the Spiritual Work department. His colleagues gratefully recognize the pertinency and wisdom of his counsel in all matters. He is greatly beloved by his brethren in the ministry and by hosts of friends. While we rejoice in his promotion, we shall deeply miss his genial and helpful presence. He married a daughter of Hon. Alden Spears, of Newton Centre. A sister, the wife of President W. P.

Thirkield, of Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Ga., is the only other surviving member of his father's family.

#### Class-Meeting Convention

THERE are conventions without number for Sunday school and Epworth League, but few men now living ever attended a class-meeting convention before last Tuesday. Following the reading of a paper before the Brooklyn and Long Island Preachers' Meeting by Rev. C. L. Goodell and addresses by Hon. John French and others, a committee was appointed consisting of the presiding elders and leading preachers and laymen of Brooklyn to arrange for a class-meeting convention. This meeting was held at Hanson Place Church, Brooklyn, Nov. 29, and was a great success. More than one hundred churches were represented, and the enthusiasm at times reached white heat.

Hon. John French presided at the day sessions, and Bishop Andrews in the evening. At 10 A. M. Dr. Adams, pastor of James Church, Brooklyn, and C. H. Warner, a layman, spoke on "The Decadence of the Class-meeting—Why?" Causes were noted such as lack of spiritual life, worldliness, absorbing claims of society, unsuitable leaders, other church work, etc. The decadence was shown to be in the main temporary and not necessary and final. "The Relation of the Pastor to the Class" was discussed by F. L. Brown, superintendent of Bushwick Ave. Sunday-school. The pastors were urged to take the lead in bringing the class-meeting to the place it ought to occupy and assured that the laymen would stand by them. One interesting fact brought out by the convention is that the laymen of New York are quite as anxious as the pastors to see the class-meeting at its best.

The afternoon session opened with an old-fashioned class-meeting. It was a meeting of great power. Preachers and laymen wept and shouted. They gloried in the past, they rejoiced in the present, they expected great things for the future of Methodism. Every moment was crowded with testimonies from young and old and scores were unable to speak from lack of time. "Class-meeting Methods" were then discussed by Rev. D. G. Downey, of St. John's, Brooklyn, and "The Spiritual Basis of the Class-meeting" was set forth by Dr. W. F. Anderson, of Washington Square, New York. These addresses were worth going a long way to hear. The secretary read letters from Bishops Fowler, Mallalieu, Vincent, Joyce, Foss and Goodsell, expressing great interest in the convention and giving valuable testimony to the need and power of the class-meeting.

In the evening Bishop Andrews, Dr. S. F. Upham and Dr. J. M. Buckley were the speakers. The Bishop showed that behind all our missionary and educational work there must be great spiritual power and conviction of duty on the part of the church, and thought that for the development of these the class-meeting had proven itself especially blessed of God. Dr. Upham set forth "The Historic Class-meeting" in a most interesting manner. Few men in Methodism understand the spirit and history of its institutions as well as he. Dr. Buckley spoke on "The Class-meeting and Spiritual Growth." He said the class may be a social institution, but it will not compensate the church if it does not end in spiritual growth. Our religion is too outward. One may work religiously and be dying inwardly. Dr. Buckley was converted in a class-meeting and greatly moved those present when he said: "If you think I do any good thing, remember my class-leader, Thomas Landon." Dr. Adams and Dr. Anderson also attributed their conversion to the class-meeting.

So successful was the meeting that the committee were unanimously requested to

arrange for a similar meeting in Manhattan, formerly known as New York. The benediction closed one of the most unique conventions ever held in Methodism.

#### PERSONALS

—Mrs. Goodwin, wife of Rev. W. R. Goodwin, D. D., died of paralysis, Nov. 25, at Los Angeles, Cal.

—In refusing \$50,000 for a course of popular lectures, Lieut. Hobson justifies the general conviction that he is a genuine hero.

—Rev. B. S. Haywood, of Holdrege, Neb., has been transferred from the West Nebraska to the Mexico Conference and stationed at Pachuca.

—Horace Hitchcock, Esq., of Detroit, has just been elected superintendent of the Bay View Assembly. He is one of the foremost of Michigan laymen.

—Dr. Elon Foster, author of Foster's Cyclopedia of Illustrations, an alumnus of the School of Theology of Boston University, died recently in Brooklyn.

—Rev. W. P. Byers and wife, at home on furlough in Toronto, Canada, for some time past, sailed from New York, Nov. 30, on the "Teutonic," returning to their work.

—Rev. E. R. Young, son of the well-known missionary and lecturer, Dr. Egerton R. Young, has been chosen as assistant editor of the *Christian Guardian*, of Toronto, Canada.

—The editor of a leading American magazine cabled Admiral Dewey an offer of \$5,000 for a short article on the Philippines. The Admiral replied by cable: "Thanks, but I am too busy."

—The announcement of the election of Rev. Dr. John Henry Barrows, of Chicago, as president of Oberlin College, made some days ago, was premature, but was prophetic. The election has since taken place.

—Bishop Joyce is to spend the month of December and the first half of January in Minnesota, dedicating or reopening churches, holding revival meetings, and speaking on missionary occasions.

—The executive committee of the Northwestern Branch, W. F. M. S., gave a reception in Studebaker Hall, Chicago, Nov. 30, to Miss Louise Manning Hodgkins, the able editor of the *Woman's Missionary Friend*.

—Rev. D. C. Monroe, wife and three children, of our Northwest India Mission, arrived in New York, Nov. 29, by the "Furnessia," and left the following day en route for Syracuse. Mrs. Monroe is the daughter of Rev. H. Mansell, D. D., of the Northwest India Mission.

—The *Central Christian Advocate* observes: "One of the representative laymen of Illinois is Hon. W. G. Cochran, one of the judges of the district in which Sullivan, his residence town, is located. His clean-handed services in the last regular session of the legislature, in which he fought the hoodlums with great courage, led to his election to the bench, on which he is doing skillful service."

—Ohio Methodism is bereaved in the decease of Hon. P. P. Mast, of Springfield, Ohio, for many years a member of St. Paul Church and a princely giver to all the benevolences of the denomination. His will shows public bequests aggregating \$447,500. Of this sum, \$345,000 goes to Ohio Wesleyan University, as follows: \$100,000 for a library building; \$15,000 to the endowment fund; \$30,000 to create a loan fund, to assist young men studying for our ministry; and his paternal home and grounds, valued at \$200,000. His love for the ministry is shown by a bequest of \$30,000 to the Cincinnati Conference, the interest to be applied to assist needy

superannuated preachers. The above, and \$7,500 toward a \$20,000 edifice for Grace Church, make a total to Methodism of \$287,000.

—Rev. H. B. Hulbert, of the Korean Mission, recently arrived in this country.

—J. R. Jenness, an approved candidate of the Mission Board, sails this week for South America.

—The students of Pennington Seminary, N. J., had a treat, Friday evening, Dec. 2, in listening to a very interesting lecture from Dr. S. L. Baldwin upon his recent travels to China, Japan and Korea, illustrated by stereoscopic views.

—The "Ems," on which Bishop Walden was to have sailed, Saturday, Dec. 3, did not leave on schedule time, having encountered the gales of the recent storm. She was booked to sail Sunday, the 4th, but later reports said not until Wednesday, the 7th.

—Miss Edith A. Hemingway, of South Braintree, a recent graduate from the Bible Normal College, Springfield, where she spent three years, left Boston for Singapore, Straits Settlements, Nov. 29, via Vancouver and Hong Kong, Royal Mail Steamship Line, going out as a missionary of the W. F. M. S.

—Hon. W. A. Boyce, of Barre, Vt., a leading member of our church there and a former member of the General Conference, has been appointed by Governor Smith municipal judge of the city court of Barre. Judge Boyce is well fitted for the position, and the friends of law and order may feel safe under his administration.

—Frank Pierrepont Graves, who is elected to the presidency of Washington University, took his doctor of philosophy degree at Boston University in 1892. Mrs. Graves, formerly Miss Helen H. Wadsworth, of Maplewood, was also a Boston University student, graduating from the College of Liberal Arts in the class of '91.

—Rev. Andrew Gillies, pastor of Trinity Church, Montpelier, has had a career of extraordinary popularity as chaplain of the Vermont Senate. In his case the customary formal resolutions did not satisfy the enthusiastic senators, who insisted upon presenting Mr. Gillies with an elegant gold watch and a fine coon-skin overcoat in the closing hours of the session Wednesday night.

—The death of Daniel B. Taylor, a well-known and active layman of our church in Mamaroneck, N. Y., is announced, at the age of 78. The New York Tribune says of him: "At one time he owned and occupied the Willows, a piece of property on the Boston Post Road, successively held by J. Fenimore Cooper, Alice B. Havens, himself, and General Samuel William Johnson, in whose family it still remains."

—Mrs. Pease, wife of A. J. Pease, a prominent member of Grace Church, Springfield, and president of Laurel Park Camp-meeting Association, died, Nov. 19, after a long and trying illness. Mrs. Pease had been a member of Grace Church from its very beginning, and prominently identified with every department of its work. The funeral services were in charge of the pastor of Grace Church, Rev. E. P. Herriek, assisted by Rev. W. J. Heath and Presiding Elder J. O. Knowles.

—Lyman Abbott, in his letter of resignation, thus refers to historic Plymouth Church: "I love Plymouth Church. Here forty years ago I first learned that God is love, not merely law; here first received the illumination which comes from the recognition of the glory of God in the face of Jesus Christ; here received the inspiration which renewed my earlier desire to enter the Christian ministry. When eleven years ago I came back here it was as a man comes back to the home of his boyhood. No other

church ever was or ever can be to me what Plymouth Church is and has been."

—Mr. John Morley has practically collected all his materials for writing the life of Gladstone. No reserve of any kind has been imposed upon him by the family, and his task is being greatly facilitated by the wonderful order observed by the great man in the disposal of his papers. The actual writing, therefore, may begin at once. Mr. Morley assigns himself a limit of three years for the completion of his work; it may, however, be finished in two.

—Rev. Dr. Thomas C. Hall, son of the late Rev. Dr. John Hall who was for so many years pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, has accepted a professorship in Union Theological Seminary. He will fill the chair of Christian ethics, which carries with it a salary of \$5,000 a year. Apart from the interest attaching to this important appointment, Dr. Hall's acceptance of the place points conclusively to the fact that he is no longer a candidate for the vacant pulpit of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

—Dr. Henry D. Young, who was among the passengers lost on the "Portland," was the husband of Mrs. Madie (Dyer) Young, the daughter of Mrs. Helen Dyer, of Auburndale. Mrs. Young is a niece of Rev. Dr. J. L. Hurlbut, corresponding secretary of our Sunday-school Union, and also a relative of Prof. Harrington, formerly of Wesleyan University. Mr. Young was an artist of fine repute, having pursued his studies under competent teachers in Boston and New York. Lately he had devoted himself specially to water-colors, a fine collection of which, embracing his last summer's work, he has lately exhibited in Auburndale. He was on his way to Portland with these pictures, intending to exhibit them in that city, at the invitation of the Portland Art Club. Many of his subjects were views of scenery about the shores of southern Maine. His sad death has prostrated the family, and the community is full of deep sympathy. Besides his wife, with whom he has lived in beautiful wedded love, he leaves a little boy about three years of age.

—Capt. Moses B. Tower died in Auburndale, at the residence of his son-in-law, George R. Eager, Nov. 29, aged 84 years and 7 months. He was born in Hingham, but his early life was spent at Hull, where he was for years underwriters' agent and commissioner of wrecks for the whole New England coast. He was associated with R. B. Forbes, Esq., in the Massachusetts Humane Society, and aided in the establishment of life-saving stations along the coast. He was actively engaged in volunteer work of this nature, and, with his men, rescued hundreds of lives and millions of property from peril. Many medals were presented him as reward for bravery. As early as 1843 he was a member of the General Court, and cast the deciding vote which elected Governor Morton. In 1856 he removed to East Boston, and speedily became identified with public affairs. He developed a marvelous skill in practical matters in his special line. He was an expert in marine hydraulic engineering, and was very successful in some difficult cases. After a very stirring life, he was warned by increasing feebleness that it was his duty to retire, and he reluctantly yielded. His closing years have been spent in the delightful fellowship of his kindred, who vied with each other in making his afternoon pleasant. He frequently visited the city, and kept in close touch with current events. Capt. and Mrs. Tower celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of their marriage last June. He leaves a widow and six children. He joined Saratoga St. Church, East Boston, many years ago, and held his relation with that church until 1891, when he took his

letter to Auburndale. He was a grand, courtly old gentleman, and will be greatly missed in the circle out of which he has gone. His funeral service was attended by Rev. Dr. William R. Clark, his old-time friend, who delivered a beautiful and deserved eulogy. Rev. W. T. Worth, the pastor of the family, assisted in the service. The interment was at Hingham.

## BRIEFLETS

We are gratified to announce that we have arranged for a series of papers from Rev. Dr. A. S. Gumbart of this city upon Christian Science. We published a contribution some time ago from Dr. Gumbart on the same subject, and the demand for it was so great that our edition was soon exhausted.

The children of the missionaries of our church now at the Wesleyan Home were made to feel the interest and love of our people toward them by the gift of a generous Thanksgiving dinner which was provided by Mrs. Kellogg and Mrs. Pierce, of Brookline. The rejoicing of the little ones over the big turkey and other delectable things was delightful to witness, and it will be a joy to the parents, so long separated from them, to know that these pleasant holidays are made bright for their children.

St. James Church, Madison Ave. and 126th St., New York, Rev. E. S. Tipple, Ph. D., pastor, celebrated on Sunday, Dec. 4, its 65th anniversary. Bishop Foss preached the morning sermon from Luke 9: 18 and 20. This church was one of the later pastorates of Bishop Foss. Rev. Drs. King and Price, former pastors, and Presiding Elder Osborn participated in the sacramental service at 4 P. M. Rev. W. G. Cassard, of the Battleship "Indiana," preached at 7.45 upon "The Gospel and the Guns."

The class-meeting is at the front in New York. On Monday, Nov. 28, Rev. C. L. Goodell, of Hanson Place Church, addressed the New York Preachers' Meeting on this theme. He spoke for nearly an hour without notes and evidently out of his heart. The brethren were greatly moved and expressed themselves in frequent responses and applause. He called attention to the fact that the New York and New York East Conferences combined, with more than 500 pastors and 124,000 members and probationers at work, with \$14,000,000 invested and \$157,000 spent for current expenses, had to show as the result of it all a net loss of a thousand members and probationers as the result of last year's work. He admitted that this was due to the marking off of unknown members, but he believed these members became indifferent and finally unknown because of the lack of spiritual training and sub-pastoral oversight such as the class-meeting was intended to give. Drs. C. H. Payne, A. B. Leonard, and J. O. Wilson gave testimony to the power and usefulness of the class-meeting, and endorsed the address. The executive committee was asked to arrange for another session to be devoted to the class-meeting.

The next General Conference will be held in Chicago. This fact was determined at a meeting of the sub-committee having the matter in charge, which was held in that city last week. Methodists there proffer the Auditorium and Studebaker Hall for the use of the Conference. The committee were practically unanimous in coming to this decision. The other places from which invitations were received were San Francisco, Saratoga Springs, Jamestown, Ocean

Grove, Winona Lake, Kansas City, and Minneapolis. Every place except San Francisco was visited, and a fair hearing was given to all representations. General satisfaction will be felt throughout the church at the decision of the committee. Rev. S. O. Benton, D. D., of Fall River, returned on Saturday from Chicago.

President William W. Foster, of Rust University, Holly Springs, Miss., writes under date of Nov. 30: "Here is an illustration of the grit of some of our students: One just came into my office who had walked one hundred and fifty miles in three and one-half days to get here. He started with \$1.50, and had five cents left when he arrived."

Is anyone asking if our ministers really possess the spirit and purpose of Him who said that He came "not to be ministered unto, but to minister?" If so, we ask them to consider this Christly deed, which has just come, without the knowledge of the doer, to our notice: A father wrote one of our ministers that a prodigal and destitute son was in this city. Acting at once on the information, he devoted a whole day to a search for the young man, finally found him, then secured a position where he could earn a livelihood, presented him with five dollars, and returned greatly wearied to the parsonage, but rejoicing that he had shared in the work of Him who came "to seek and to save that which was lost." And yet it never occurred to this Christdoer that he had done anything but his duty.

### The Larger View

PERHAPS no one is to be so greatly commiserated as the person who is unconscious of his limitations, and who makes no effort to be relieved therefrom. The teacher is hopeful of the pupil who knows little, but who links with his ignorance an unconquerable purpose to know more. In the school of Christ are pupils of all kinds and grades. Unfortunately there is a very large proportion who are satisfied with having gained some experimental knowledge of the rudiments of Christianity. They begin as "babes in Christ," and die such. They make little or no effort to secure the larger view of salvation and the growth of the kingdom of God on this earth. Are they Methodists? Then to be conscious of the witness of the Spirit to their forgiveness and acceptance with God, is enough. 'Tis enough to begin with, but not enough to end with. The normal Methodist Christian will continue to find something larger and better for himself and his church to spur him on. The pulpit will do much to inspire and cultivate him, but his church paper will do much more. The advantage of the paper is easily explained. The paper may be his instructor every day in the week; the pulpit only for an hour or two on Sunday. No case is so hopeless, therefore, as that of a Methodist who is unconscious of any need for reading his church paper. In the report of the recent sermon of Rev. C. A. Crane, D. D., of Saratoga St., East Boston, on "The Newspaper," as it appears in the local press, we observe these wise and forceful suggestions:—

"Christians ought to have the news from the Christian fields of war and from Christian enterprise. They must have it to be intelligent Christians. Facts are the most inspiring. Fiction makes a froth. Truth knits a fibre. I can't comprehend the apologetic tone of some Methodists in New England until I reflect that they are in woeful ignorance of their own church, and this because they don't take the church papers. If you are discouraged because you are comparatively few in New England, you ought to shout because you are the most numerous of all the denominations in America. If Methodists counted their membership as Catholics do theirs, it would appear that there are about two million more Method-

ists in this nation than there are Catholics. The Catholics count all children born of Catholic parents, the Methodists count only actual communicants. The Catholics are right. What one of you would have consented to be without the news when Dewey was battering Manila and Blanco was rushing his typewriter? No patriot could have consented to take no interest in our war with Spain. What Christian is there among you who can consent to know nothing of the splendid warfare now on in India, under the leadership of our General Thoburn, of the marvelous success of the Methodist General Hartzell in the wilds and the civilized portions of Africa, and the revolution in Japan, and the ascendant Christian religion in China, and the great battles fought and won here in New England by the army of Methodist itinerants and the noble company of laymen? Lift up your heads, O ye mourners, and remember that our Lord taught us to pray 'Thine is the kingdom.' This world is His kingdom. What we want is the news of the kingdom; and the way to get that news, which is so full of inspiration, help and hallelujahs, is to take the church papers."

It is not surprising that this sermon resulted in a goodly number of new subscribers to ZION'S HERALD. Nearly a thousand papers, each containing as much reading matter as is found in the ordinary dollar book, will thus be dropped during the year into new homes. Who can estimate the influence for one year of so many copies of the church paper?

Brethren in the ministry, we are not urging you to heed Dr. Crane's strong words for the sake of ZION'S HERALD, but for your own sake and the sake of the Methodism of New England. Our people lack the larger view, the inspiration, the heroism, and the sway of a great world-wide Methodist passion, because they are not reading the church papers. Our churches have "no vision," and languish because fully one-half the members of the official boards read no Methodist papers. There will be no change for the better until the desire to read our church papers is awakened in our people. But this revival will not come until our ministers, who are the shepherds and leaders of our flocks, begin a general and irresistible campaign to introduce Methodist papers into the homes of their people. The minister who does not so feel the tremendous importance of this fact that he makes his people feel it, has not yet caught sight of his greatest privilege and duty. It was because of this that John Wesley, the wisest of religious leaders, said to his ministers: "It is impossible for a people to grow in grace unless they give themselves to reading. A reading people will always be a knowing people. Press this upon them with your whole might."

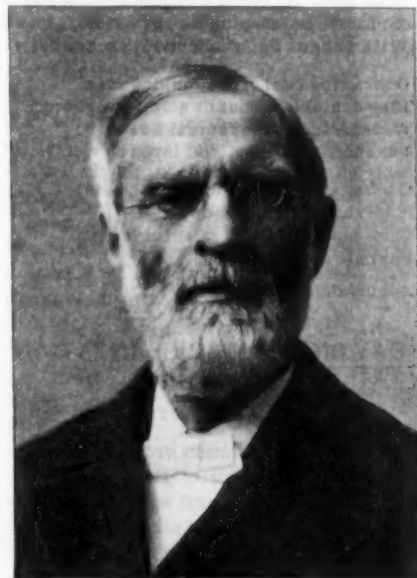
### REV. DANIEL RICHARDS, A. M.

REV. GEO. S. BUTTERS.

REV. DANIEL RICHARDS was born in Newton, Dec. 9, 1818, and on Friday of this week will be eighty years of age. He is one of the interesting characters of the New England Conference, and it is fitting to make special note of this important event in his life. He is so modest and retiring in his disposition that many of our ministers and people know little of his sterling worth. Holmes has said: "I had rather be eighty years young than forty years old," and to those who know him Mr. Richards does not appear much older than he did twenty-five years ago. He grows old gracefully; and his home and heart are full of sunshine and peace.

He was the eighth child of a large family, and had lost both father and mother before he was fourteen. He supported himself by work on a farm, but deciding to make teaching his life work, at fifteen he commenced to prepare himself for this important profession. He attended the famous academy of Marshall S. Rice at Newton Upper Falls, and was converted while a student at that institution. The first Methodist preacher he ever

heard was Rev. Charles K. True, who exercised a strong influence over him in the formative period of his career. For seven years he taught school winters and studied summers. He was preparing for Wesleyan University when his health failed and he was obliged to return to farming; but he had made up his mind that it was his duty to preach, and this conviction grew stronger as



REV. DANIEL RICHARDS, A. M.

the months went on. He preached his first sermon at Hopkinton, May 10, 1840, and one month later that church gave him a license to preach without his asking it. After supplying and studying for a year he joined the New England Conference on trial in 1842, and was appointed as the first regular pastor in East Boston. For forty-two years he received appointments to churches in the Conference, and for nine years was agent of the American Peace Society.

Mr. Richards has been a hard student all through his ministry, and keeps up his studious habits to this day. His sermons were always carefully prepared, and, after the most painstaking preparation, he copied them with unusual attention to every detail. He has been very systematic in his records, and he can readily tell where he has preached, what sermon, and the circumstances at the time both in the congregation and in the country at large. Like John Wesley, he has kept a journal, and he writes in it as faithfully now as in the earlier days of his ministry. He has a fund of reminiscences that are most interesting, and he delights to tell of the famous men he has met and heard. There is no bitterness in his make-up, and he rejoices in the success of his younger brethren. He delights in his books, and, while he has a marked affection for the old volumes in his library, he reads with enthusiasm and candor the freshest and newest publications. He is a dignified, devout, and consistent preacher of the Gospel. He enjoys preaching as much as ever, and greatly assists his brethren by administering the sacrament and supplying for them as opportunity presents itself. He resides on Loring St. in Somerville, and when not preaching attends the First Church.

He married, Aug. 1, 1854, Esther S., the daughter of Rev. James Shepard, who has not only been a great help to her husband, but a blessing to all the churches with which she has been connected.

Mr. Richards received the honorary degree of A. M. from Wesleyan University, and is worthily "doctored" by some of the younger ministers. He is to preach on his eightieth birthday at the First Methodist Episcopal Church in Somerville.

## REFUGE IN STORM

REV. W. T. WORTH.

O hungry Sea! Your yawning lips  
Hide from our sight the gallant ships,  
And heaps of gold, and precious treasure,  
And life, more valued, without measure.

O angry Sea! Your long, white arms  
Drag from our grasp a thousand charms;  
And leave us weeping on the strand,  
With naught but shells in either hand.

O mcaning Sea! Your muffled roar  
Like drumbats sounds along the shore;  
It seems to us like funeral knell  
For those we've lost and loved so well.

O Jesus Christ, who walked the sea,  
Stand by us in our agony!  
Close hold us to Thy faithful breast,  
For here alone is real rest.

Auburndale, Mass.

A DAY ON A SUGAR PLANTATION  
IN PORTO RICO

H. K. CARROLL, LL. D.

IT was some distance from San Juan, or, as most Porto Ricans call it, simply, "Capitale," and we had to take a train. This was not at all an objection, for we had not tried this method of travel, and were curious to know what kind of railroad accommodations our new possession furnished. We had to rise very early to get to the station, on the edge of San Juan, by six o'clock. The streets were almost deserted as we made our way by the yellow old fort, San Cristobal, over which the Stars and Stripes had been flying less than two weeks. We passed it on our left with the restless ocean rolling great white-fringed billows at the foot of its grim walls. On our right was the beautiful land-locked harbor, graced by half a dozen steamships, some of which had come to bring American and some to take away Spanish troops. Close to the shore is a low shed-like building, in which *hielo*, or ice, is manufactured for those who can afford to buy it, though it is not so costly as it often is in American cities.

Laborers are astir, and women are taking their day's washing to the waterside, while the kindly little pony with saddle-baskets well laden with country produce is entering the city, carrying his double load without complaint. The air is not cold, nor is it hot; it is not dry, nor is it damp. There is dew sparkling on the long-leaved grass, but there are no chill mists. It is just simply comfortable, and the walk is ended all too quickly.

Here is the terminal of the chief railroad of the island, but we find nothing imposing. It might almost be a switchman's shanty. Half of the small wooden structure is enclosed, and behind a little window is the ticket man, who seems so worried lest he delay the train that he makes ridiculous mistakes. We take tickets for Vega Baja, and are soon seated in the first class car, or rather the first-class end of a car. The other half is rated as second-class. We have leather cushions extending along each lovely horizon. Our host is here asking in good English for the expected guests. Now comes an hour and a half, the mem-

side of the car, with seats for twelve persons in all. In the other end the seats are of wood and are placed crosswise. On one side of the aisle there is room for two in each seat, on the other for only one. Pretty soon we hear the ringing of a hand-bell on the platform. It sounds like a call for breakfast; but it is a signal for the engineer, who answers it by a toot or two of his whistle and starts us on our journey. We cross the bridge that connects the island of San Juan with the mainland, and in the course of a few minutes come to a stop to take on coal and water. The coal is ready in boxes with rope handles, and these are passed up one by one, the process occupying ten minutes, perhaps. It seems not to have occurred to the managers to provide for coaling before starting. But doubtless there is no cause to hurry. Nobody is impatient to get anywhere. We move over the diminutive narrow-gage tracks with deliberation that makes smooth traveling and easy sight-seeing from the car window. This is no rushing express, thundering along at such lightning speed that the landscape is a confused blur. We have opportunity to see the details of streams, narrow but frequent, of green pastures with great brown cattle lying amid abundance with churning jaws, of house with naked children playing in the doorway and mother watching the passing train, of clumps of banana trees with fruit in all stages of growth, and of little vegetable gardens that speak more loudly of the kindness of nature than of the cultivation of man.

Just an hour after leaving San Juan, we come into full view of the city. We have lost no time, made only two or three brief stops; but yonder across the plain lies the city we left in the early morn. It was gray then, it is golden now, and we are not sorry that the little square iron box with a smokestack has drawn us slowly in a circuit around the western shore of the harbor. We are in no hurry. The day is before us. We are not fretting for fear that the convention will meet and organize before we can get there, or that the business transaction that means thousands in profits will be lost. Hustlers are Americans; we are not among hustlers here, and there is nothing to hustle for, just yet. Let the engineer and conductor take their time. It is early enough for visitors to arrive at eight o'clock in the morning. Here we are at last at Vega Baja according to schedule. No matter if we have not come far, and have paid a good, round first-class fare — \$2.33 native money; we could have come second-class for \$1.81, and third class for still less. The important point is, we have come and we have seen the country pretty thoroughly on one side, and will see it on the other when we return.

We might be on a Western prairie here at Vega Baja. On one side is a small town, with its church the most conspicuous building; on the other a boundless stretch of grassland, with here and there, at magnificent distances, little dwelling places, just enough of them to make a cry of which needs no artificial aid to keep it fresh. It was rough riding to the plantation, and I wondered how the

coach, well-built as it was, could endure the terrific strain to which sudden plunges into abyasses, first on one side, then on the other, then on both, subjected it. It is over at last, and here close at hand is the sugar-mill, with its tall chimney, a splendid landmark, and its freshly-painted wooden and brick buildings. Opposite it is a vast expanse of luxuriant cane which will be ready for the *machete* in two or three months. Cane is cane everywhere and sugar mills are sugar mills. I need say no more for these at Vega Baja than that they are well-kept and show every evidence of the thrift that tolerates no waste by neglect.

The dwelling house stands high. You go up a long flight of steps of masonry to reach the living-rooms. Those on the ground are for storage purposes. The *sala* is like all other Spanish sitting-rooms, with its inevitable rug in the centre, a small round table and bent wood rockers arranged in pairs at each end of the rug. Round the wall are straight-backed chairs, with cane-seated sofa. A few prints hang on the walls, and a music-box occupies a small table at one side. Off the *sala* doors open into bedrooms, with iron bedsteads covered with mosquito-bar. Doors and windows are open, and a delightful air of coolness and quiet pervades the room. A colored girl soon appears with a tray containing goblets of fresh, cool milk, which we decidedly prefer to the whiskey or rum or wine which custom offers us.

The mills are not running, but the distillery is. This makes a plain, white rum of the molasses from which most of the sugar has been extracted. It is easily and cheaply made and sells at such a low price that the very poor who cannot afford wine or beer consume most of it. It is nice for toilet purposes, but makes a ruinous beverage. We are told to wash our hands in it as it runs from the still into the hogshead, and it proves very refreshing; and when we are shown to a room to prepare for dinner, we find it ready for use in the porcelain basin.

The cane is drawn from the fields on iron cars, which run on tramways. These tramways are laid on the soft, level surface between the rows, and two yokes of oxen can draw a ton of cane, unless the ground be very wet. There are miles of this movable track, for there are 1 400 acres of cane to be harvested. An ordinary wagon is hardly possible. Often the oxen sink to their bodies in the soft soil, and drowning in mud is no infrequent case. This happens in the so-called roads as often as anywhere. On a plantation like this they keep a hundred oxen, nearly as many cows, and fifty or sixty horses. Of course a large force of laborers is necessary — how many I did not ask; but there are nine overseers to direct them.

But I must not go into statistics, particularly as the dinner hour has arrived. The company at table is a large one, including four women who are contented to shine in silence while the seniors conduct the conversation. It is Spanish cookery and a Spanish bill of fare to which we are treated. A dish of hog's

liver and lights cooked with olives, a pie of chicken giblets, a sucking pig beautifully roasted, beefsteak served with a kind of duff, guava jelly with a white Spanish cheese, a glass of milk for those who will not take something stronger, black coffee and a cigar — this was the midday feast, and right toothsome it was, and splendidly served by a colored man and his wife.

After dinner we sat on the front piazza within easy reach of the leaves of an orange tree well laden with green fruit, and talked of the customs of the country. A little later we were served with glasses of orange juice. The ladies disappeared for their usual siesta, the men smoked constantly from the generous supply of the host, watching the clouds chase each other over the distant slopes, the sudden coming and quick going of smart showers, the waving of the long green leaves of the growing cane, the brilliant hues of the strange plants nurtured by the ladies in the yard below, and the fluttering of the glossy leaves of the tall tree in the corner, on which were hanging specimens of the butter-fruit, known as the *agua cate*, or alligator pear. The air was moist, but not clammy; we were in the midst of palms and plants never seen in the United States except in the steaming atmosphere of a hothouse, but it was not in the least uncomfortable. There was no complaint of excessive humidity or closeness. Nobody said it was muggy. The only regret I felt was that the visit was over and it was time to begin the return journey by highway (it is a sarcasm to call it such) to Vega Baja. Nothing could exceed the politeness of host and hostess. We left with abundance of good wishes to accompany us and with a neat package containing a bottle of rum — not to be drunk on the premises, or, indeed, anywhere else.

San Juan, P. R.

#### Conventions and Conventions

THERE are so many that they overlap. A problem of growing importance is, "How not to organize." Soon we may have specialists in the art of promulgating an idea without the formation of a society. In the region of New York this specialist would find a wide sphere of usefulness. And yet, what convention is wanting in a fundamental fact of real importance? What society does not gather about some centre of definite meaning for the age? The difficulty lies in the tendency to emphasize phases of truth rather than the essence of truth. Many an organization could compass two objects as well as it does one, and thus the social strain of one new society could be avoided. In the view of some very wise men, a time has come when the impulse to organize should be put under the restraint of some higher law of expediency. — *Christian City*.

Pray modestly as to the things of this life; earnestly for what may be helps to your salvation; intensely for salvation itself that you may ever behold God, love God. Practice in life whatever you pray for, and God will give it you more abundantly. — *E. B. Pusey*.

## LECTURES ON NEW TESTAMENT CRITICISM

### VI

#### Applied Criticism

DR. CASPAR RENE GREGORY.

Professor in Leipzig University.

[Six lectures were recently delivered by Dr. Gregory at the University of Pennsylvania. The first, on "Greek Manuscripts — Paleography," appeared Oct. 26; the second, on "Greek Manuscripts — Contents, Greek Liturgical Books," Nov. 2; the third, on "Versions," Nov. 9; the fourth, on "Church Writers," Nov. 16; the fifth, on "History of Criticism," Nov. 23. The last lecture of the series is herewith presented.]

PREFATORY to this closing lecture we will have a word or two about things that have gone by. You will remember a reference to Tertullian, and to his transposition of two petitions in the Lord's Prayer. I have been asked what these transpositions were. He put the petition, "Thy kingdom come," after the petition, "Thy will be done as in the heavens, also on earth." I have also been asked if there is a translation of Tertullian's works obtainable. Yes; it is by T. and T. Clark, and is in the Philadelphia Library. You will find the portion relating to the Lord's Prayer in Vol. I. of the writings of Tertullian, pp. 178-204.

It may have seemed to some of you that when I spoke the other day of my friend, Prof. Hort, and his not being willing to seem dogmatic, that I desired to be dogmatic. I sincerely deprecate any such thought. What I wished from him was not that he should say dogmatically, This is so and so, and no one can say anything against it. I desired that he should say for publication, if so willing, referring to the MSS., and marking them One, Two and Three, That is the way the MSS., the various witnesses to the text, present themselves; in these pages these witnesses are to be judged of in this way or that way. I wished a certain summary of his views in order that we might be able to know what he meant in general.

You will remember that we spoke of the text as corrupt toward the second century; and that at the end of the second century there were certain Alexandrian readings, and then about the middle of the third century there was a revision of the text made. Now how did Westcott and Hort treat that set of circumstances? They began backward; they made a review of the Fathers and the versions of all the texts that they could bring to bear upon the fourth century, and determined as closely as possible that the two Syrian revisions make a period for them. Let us say, then, that they took the year 250, and the year 350, and that the first and second Syrian divisions presented a later date, and they set to work to determine the early state of the text. The Alexandrian readings are called "Alexandrine Readings," and not text, because we have no MS. which is called an "Alexandrine Text." We have only thirty readings. And then, before that, from the year 60 to 200, we have a certain period of corruption, in which the text was being changed, pretty much changed. What did Westcott and Hort call that? They gave it a

name in use in textual criticism — Western. They did not like to use this term, but they could find no other. I am sorry they did use it. Western. Semler used this term for the description of the text, the witnesses to the New Testament text. Westcott and Hort knew that the witnesses for this text were not confined to Latin alone, but there were other witnesses besides those from the West. Nevertheless, they called it Western. It was a great pity, for it was misleading. They called that the Western text, the text which had been very much corrupted, closing its period of greatest influence about the beginning of the third century.

These various Syrian, Alexandrine and Western texts have certain peculiarities. It is as if we were reading a certain language and found certain dialects — Somersetshire, Yorkshire, Lancashire; as if we were able to mark them as being "dialects," and not as being the original language from which a certain language split off. Now we see certain influences at work in each of them. Suppose we find influences that cannot be distinctly marked and characterized in other readings. [The Professor here illustrated on the black board the characteristics spoken of.]

And now I will proceed to give you a few of the latest opinions in textual criticism. I say "latest complete views," but there is something still later in various articles which have appeared within a short time. You will have seen some articles dealing with the Western text, and notice that they seem to reverse the previous belief, and say to us that the Western text is really the original text, the good text, and that other texts are "poor texts." That has been the battle-cry of some few scholars within the last year or two. What have they said? They have said that they were able to discover many "good readings" in it. Yes, and so did Westcott and Hort. There are good readings and bad. No reading is "young." There are plenty of good "old" readings in the Western text. But the Western text is the "spoiled" text. Now these men have done good work. They have said, This passage is a wonderful passage if you read it according to the Western text. They have said that probably the Western text was a text bound up with the early language of the New Testament — the language of Jesus and His disciples. They have tried to force this text upon us. We cannot go over the whole field of discussion today; but so far as I have been able to see, there has as yet no case been made out for the Western text. There is no point in which they have proved that it is in any way better than the "Pre-Syrian or No Family" text of Westcott and Hort. Messrs. Harris and Chase have approached this question from opposite sides. Mr. Harris was of the opinion that the differences in the Western text were largely due to the reflection from Latin translators of the Greek text. Mr. Chase was of the opinion that the differences were largely due to reflection from Syrian readings. [Prof. Gregory then gave an extended criticism of one or two learned German

textual critics in their treatment of certain texts.]

I have spoken of the so-called Western text. But before I leave this matter, let me make some reference to the Received text. I have said little about it thus far. What is it? In the year 1633, the Elzevir publishers put a sentence into their edition's preface reading thus: "Now you have the text that is received by everybody." That was not at all true. They did not mean to speak falsely, though it was not true. And people read that sentence on afterwards, years after years, and they thought that there was a "Received" text — received by everybody. They really thought that that text was the best text in existence. The whole thing rested on this statement of a publisher — not, mark you, the statement of the authors. The texts were not edited in a technical sense by the authors. Previous texts were simply printed off. The publishers put down this as a "Textus Receptus." It was totally false. That word is still blocking the church, and there are people who look with horror today upon men who are saying anything against the Received text; they have a feeling as if that text had been canonized by the church. It was an Elzevir publisher who, by accident, said, "This is the received text." There is not the slightest reason for the church to lay the slightest stress upon it.

And, now, a word about the forms in which it appears. In England the Received text was usually the text of Stephens, or Elzevir, of the year 1550, a large and beautiful edition. Upon the Continent the *textus receptus* was usually of that volume to which I have referred — the text of 1633. Now let me suppose that there is one Received text. What is the general character of that text? Its general character is the character of that version of the second Syriac revision made about 350; it is the text furthest from the original text, the text most wrought over by the hands of men, and the text the least skillfully treated by men. It is the text which they wish us to take up for a received text. I beg of you to repress the Received text, and to repress the notion that it is unnecessary for us to go back to the oldest text we can find, and to the text of Westcott and Hort, the text of Tischendorf in his eighth edition.

And now I think that will do for our view of the history of criticism, and for the beginning of our application of criticism. Let us take up one or two passages which may show us to a certain extent how these points that we have been touching in textual criticism work. Perhaps it will be best seen if I take up that celebrated passage about the adulterous woman. It is the passage in the eighth of John. Let us remember how the passage begins, how the people come to Jesus, and He teaches them, and they try to trap Him, and they say that Moses said such a woman should be stoned. But Jesus writes on the ground, and He tells them that the sinless man must first cast the stone. And they vanish.

Now this piece of tradition positively does not belong in the Gospel of St.

John. You will remember when I spoke of the eighteen chapters, I told you that the old eighteen chapters knew nothing about it until some one put in the nineteenth chapter. Furthermore, you must remember that this bit of text is in almost none of the Greek manuscripts, and that in many of the manuscripts in which it appears, it has not merely been added to the text, but has been added at the end of the Gospel.

What do I believe about this passage? Is it good Gospel, or not? Remember, it may be a good tradition without being a part of the Gospel according to St. John. There is no question about it. It was put in at a late date. But I have personally not the slightest doubt that that piece of tradition is older than the Gospel of St. John. I don't doubt that. I think the story is as good as any part of the Gospel. Of course we are not able to go back and say, upon this subject, "These words were spoken in this way, or that way." But then it was a perfectly good tradition.

But some one asks, How, then, did that come to be retained in the church? I will tell you where I think it came from. I think this passage probably was a part of the Gospel called the Gospel according to the Hebrews. That is a Gospel which we have not. I think we may find it, some day, in the Coptic or the Ethiopic. Some one thinks, about the middle of the second century, that it ought to be put in. Why he chose just that place and that time, we cannot tell. But that place was chosen where the original interpolator thought it fitted best. And then it went along in one manuscript and another manuscript, and it came to be considered a part of the Gospel according to St. John.

Let me call your attention, with reference to this fragment, to two things: In the first place, in reference to its text. There is no piece of the New Testament from the first verse in Matthew to the last verse in Revelation, if I am not mistaken, in which the text is so corrupted as in this fragment. I have examined a very large number of manuscripts, and I have scarcely found two manuscripts that agreed with each other, but there is almost always some new change here. Some one has said, These words ought to be changed.

And then, again, there is something else extremely interesting. You know in the readings of the New Testament we have those that we find a value for because we suppose that they are original; but some we value, not as original readings, but as showing something about the thought of the text. Now there is one very interesting reading attached to this fragment. Jesus is speaking in the temple in the morning. The Pharisees and the men working in the temple, those having authority there, move up around Him. The Pharisees come up before Him, standing before Him, and bringing this woman, and they accuse her. Jesus pays no attention to their question, but stoops down and writes on the ground with His finger. And they think, Now we have Him. He will say, You must not stone her. And then we will have an easy bit of work with Him; we shall accuse Him outright

of decrying Moses. Or, He will say we may stone her, and who wants to stone this beautiful woman? They keep urging Him to speak, and finally Jesus rises and says, He that is without sin among you, let him cast that stone against her. Here comes that beautiful reading. In our common versions we have, "When they heard that, they went out, one by one." This peculiar reading is found in a few manuscripts, "And when they read it, they went out, one by one, beginning with the oldest." Here you will see what the thought was of the man who made this change. Jesus had written on the ground, and the Pharisee saw that He wrote "murder," and this foremost Pharisee remembered that he had slain a companion in the desert. No one knew about it at all. He knew about it, and he made his way through the crowd before the others discovered what the reason was. Jesus wrote again on the ground for another, "thief." And he also found it better to leave. And so on, as Pharisees pressed up, and Jesus still kept writing on the ground. Finally no one is left there but the woman and Jesus. You see the picture. It does not seem to be original, but there is a beautiful thought, and it gives at least a homiletical turn to the text. This is an extremely interesting passage about the adulterous woman.

Let us now go to another large passage. You will remember the passage in the Gospel according to St. Mark, the sixteenth chapter, verses 9-20. Now according to the testimony of the old MSS. and the versions and the Fathers, the Gospel according to Mark ends at the end of the eighth verse in this chapter; and these verses following, from the 9th to the 20th inclusive, were not a part of the original Gospel. The Gospel ends originally with the close of the eighth verse, "For they were afraid." According to the witness of the manuscripts, the versions, the Fathers, there is no possibility that these verses belong to the Gospel. There is also another end to the Gospel, which says, "When they heard this, they went off, and met Jesus at the resurrection." A short end. Remember that this short end of itself is a proof of the fact that this longer end was not there at a certain time. It is something which takes the place of verses 9-20. In some manuscripts in Paris there were both endings put on — a "long" ending and a "short" ending.

Now people have tried to explain the reason of this false ending of the Gospel. They have tried to explain what became of the original ending of the Gospel. There is a wide field for theory. Some one thinks that was on a spare leaf, and that that leaf was lost. Others think that perhaps there was something that did not please some one, and therefore he struck it off. Others think that some one felt there might be a better ending to the Gospel, and they put this on. There is no indication of that; it is only a theory.

Now I have said to you that it is to be expected — and the history of God's work in the church leads us to expect — that we shall find out more about the

text. And the Armenian text is especially to be appreciated today because of the work being done in it and because of the large number of Armenian manuscripts daily being found, and the large number of Armenian Fathers, and Greek and Syrian Fathers, giving us light upon early church history.

And here is a point where the Armenian MSS. have done us good service: Mr. Conybeare, of Oxford, was working in Armenia, and he found a MS. which had this last "end," these verses 9-20, in their place, but divided from the rest of the Gospel. Now what do you think was written over them? People have wondered where these verses could have come from. This Armenian MS. tells us. It is written in Armenian. Directly between the eighth verse and the ninth verse are the words, "Of Ariston, the Presbyter" (the work of Ariston, the Presbyter). Now, what do we know of Ariston, the Presbyter? Have we reason to believe that he wrote that? You will never find in a MS. of the New Testament any part attributed to a profane writer. A writer is one of the original writers of the New Testament. But here we have an "end" of this Gospel attributed to a profane writer. What do we know about him? He is one of the men whose complete works we are waiting for. They may yet turn up in an Armenian MS. He lived at a very early date, and had heard the apostles and had written about the Gospels. He wrote pieces that would have been good Gospel pieces. And when there was some apparent lack at the end of the Gospel according to St. Mark, some one took his pen and added these verses, 9-20. This Armenian MS. has kept this statement, and to my mind there cannot be the least doubt about it. We do find for years that they were not a part of the Gospel, and we also find that Ariston would have been qualified to write the Gospel because of his intimate communication with the first Christians. That is the second one of the great passages.

Which other passage shall we take up? Let me take up that notable one, Romans 9: 5. It is where we have a reference to Paul's opinion of Israel, and he tells us of the wonderful characteristics of his people. Men might suppose that he had said so much against the Jews that people would think he meant to deride the Jews, and in every way push them aside from all Christian and all proper appreciation. He says, I have no such intention. They are a wonderful people; they have the promises of God. And he says, "From them is Christ, according to the flesh," and he winds up that sentence with the Greek word, *sarx*. And then there follows a doxology, "Who is God over all forever and ever, blessed forever." And one of the great questions is something that really belongs one-half to textual criticism and one-half to interpretation — Was there a point to be put after this word *sarx* (flesh), and before the doxology, or not?

Now, according to my way of thinking, the best way is to go back to the earliest manuscripts and see what can be found. But, you say, they have no punctuation. Find out what we can

about the spirit of the early versions, and the MSS., and the Fathers. Now in the Greek MSS. of this text which I have examined — and I have probably examined more than any other man — I have scarcely ever found a manuscript that did not put its greatest point, its most complete "stop," after the word *sarxa*, the word "flesh," making a complete break between that and the following doxology.

Now the question would arise: Have we any other texts giving such abrupt using of doxologies? Of course we have. In old times, and in Israel today, there are constantly ejaculatory doxologies. I might compare it with the joy we sometimes find in the Methodist Church expressed in the interjection of the word "hallelujah," or the word "amen," when some one is becoming blessed with a sentence in the sermon or prayer. It is an interjection, and in the same way as in old Israel — "Our God be blessed forever." Now that verse seems to bring to us one of these doxologies, and we have no reason in textual criticism to join what goes before with what comes after.

Doxologies. And this brings us to the doxology at the close of the Lord's Prayer. Now a very large number of questions come up in connection with that doxology. One thing I will say: According to the texts of the Greek manuscripts, the versions and the Fathers, nothing is known of this doxology at this place. Therefore this doxology does not belong to the original prayer. There is no question about that at all. It is a doxology which was put in during the course of the church. Have we an explanation for it? Of course we have. I have just given you the entrance of that doxology in speaking of Rom. 9: 5. If you go to the Christian liturgies, you will constantly find doxologies thrown in; precisely like many of the forms of joy we still have in our liturgies. And this is exactly such a case. A doxology has been put in. Was it proper to put it in? Yes, of course; perfectly proper that at this point in the liturgy, when this prayer had been spoken, there should be put in a doxology.

But, you will say, how comes it that it is in the Greek manuscripts of the New Testament? It came into the Greek manuscripts in this wise: A man sometimes put at the side of the column of the Greek text, or in the margin of the page, something that he wished to insert at a given place. Suppose that the Lord's Prayer ended at this place in this column, and some one had put a doxology at the side, which was used in the liturgy. There had been different doxologies added in different parts of the church. Some one who came to read the manuscript of the Scriptures put the doxology on the margin; but another man reading, read it into the text, and so today it is found in the text of some of the late manuscripts; but it must have been considered a liturgical addition.

Our Lord's Prayer does not, for that reason, become any less valuable. And if I put the question to myself, as you may put it to me, Should I say that we should now do wrong to pray the Lord's

Prayer with the doxology added? I say, No. Do you pray nothing except the Lord's Prayer? Do you not glorify God in some other prayer? It is the most beautiful addition that can be made. One might say that it is beautiful that this has been added at that time and at that place; but for textual criticism it does not belong there. It will stay in our Lord's Prayer. You will remember something in the liturgy of the churches which will remind you of this; in our own liturgies at certain places that doxology is not added, and you will see in that another proof of the fact that this doxology did not belong to the prayer.

Our time is out. I should like, also, to have spoken of other passages, and other things. Time is short, and we must close. I wish, in closing, to thank you very warmly for the kind way in which you have listened to this somewhat recalcitrant subject.

## PRACTICAL FRATERNITY

REV. T. H. HAGERTY, D. D.

THE St. Louis Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, held in St. Louis last fall, made almost an entire change in the pastors of its churches for that city. These pastors were selected from many States over which Southern Methodism extends. As the pulpit is now filled, it is the strongest in the entire connection. Bishop Candler, though one of the young Bishops, together with Dr. Lee, the presiding elder of that district, accomplished this difficult task, bringing these men and installing them with remarkable success, and they have commenced their new work most hopefully.

The Preachers' Meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Church was quick to see the great change made among neighboring brethren, and to recognize the obligation due them even under the laws of common civility. One of the older brethren introduced a resolution inviting the brethren of the Church South Preachers' Meeting to meet with them on a coming Monday for the purpose of being welcomed to the city and of becoming better acquainted. Committees of the two bodies arranged for the meeting, to be held on the 21st. Dr. Luccock, of the Union Church, from the first mention of the plan entered most enthusiastically into the work, offered his church for the place of meeting, and promised, with the assistance of his women, to give a luncheon at the conclusion. This was a most happy thought, and very magnanimously proffered.

The time came, and at an early hour the brethren of both churches began to assemble and a season of cordial hand-shaking was indulged in, with various introductions given and received with Methodist warmth. Dr. King of Lindell Ave. Church took the chair, and after the singing of several familiar hymns, led by Dr. Stocking of Maple Ave. Church, who presided at the organ, Dr. T. H. Hagerty offered prayer. Dr. Luccock then gave a speech of welcome in words most fitly spoken and full of eloquence induced by the peculiar circumstances of the occasion, in which two great bodies of Christians were in fraternal intercourse. Dr. Hopkins of St. John's Church, South, responded in a most chaste and fitting manner, and proved himself not only a man of great ability as a platform speaker, but full of the kindest amenities of Christian life. In the midst of each of these addresses, as well as those following, frequent hand-clappings were interjected, in spite of the sacredness of the occasion and the gravity of the audience. Dr. Stewart, presiding elder, of the

Methodist Episcopal Church, was the next speaker, and emphasized the growing spirit of the Gospel in bringing into one the family of man the world over. He was followed by Presiding Elder Lee, who gave it as his deliberate opinion that as a people we should return to the warmth of religious exercises and Holy Ghost preaching of the fathers, in order that we may fully accomplish the work before the various branches of Methodism. Several laymen — Mr. Carlisle of the Church South and Messrs. Brown, Pye and Wagner of the Methodist Episcopal Church — were then introduced, and most heartily indorsed and even intensified the utterances of the ministry, and spoke in no uncertain manner of the good that would be enjoyed by all when division should be followed by union of heart and effort in the cause of God and human salvation.

At this point Dr. Luccock announced that lunch was ready, and proposed that we "pair off" and march into the dining-room. Accordingly Methodist Episcopal and Methodist Episcopal South preachers, arm in arm, filed out to the tables in line as sweetly as doves. The table was in form of a Maltese cross, and was most tastefully decorated with flowers. After the singing of the doxology, grace was said by Dr. Shultz of the German Methodist Episcopal Church. A fine company of Methodist ladies were present and did themselves great credit in their manner of serving the rich repast.

After fullest justice had been done to these sumptuous delicacies, toasts were in order. "Herodism of Methodism" was responded to by Dr. Young, pastor of Centenary Church South. Dr. J. B. Young, editor of the *Central Christian Advocate*, responded to "Our Young People." Dr. Palmore responded to "Methodism in the Twentieth Century." "The History of Methodism in St. Louis" was responded to by Dr. Cunningham, of the Church South. Dr. Smart, of the same church, narrated a very touching incident in the life of Bishop Simpson, whom he met in Paris in his younger days. Sister Wagoner then responded to "The Women of Methodism in St. Louis."

Thus closed with the most happy feeling one of the best meetings, and most far-reaching in its influences, of any that has occurred in our midst; for it may be recognized by many that this city is the pivotal point of contact between the two great Methodisms of America.

St. Louis, Mo.

### Rampant New England Methodism

NORTHERN Methodists have been for sixty years the most extreme, the most fanatical, and the most proscriptive of people and denominations. In 1844 they forced the division of the church by the withdrawal of the Southern Methodists. After the terms had been fully agreed upon, signed and delivered, they kicked out of traces, went back on their agreement and were compelled by the Supreme Court of the United States to deal fairly, act honestly, and stand up to their terms agreed upon. In the great war their fanaticism so ran riot that they covered the communion table of the Lord with flaming flags — Stars and Stripes — and made a test of loyalty to Christ to be what they called loyalty to the Union, to invade and crush the South.

Now they are ranting and railing after the old sort, and Wilmington comes in for a full show of vituperation, reproach, slander and lying. The great Methodist paper in Boston — the old, able, scholarly *ZION'S HERALD* — of course does not understand the facts and the situation in Wilmington for the last several months. But it is wise above what is written truthfully all the same. It calls the

revolution a "white mob." It says the whites have "factions of the law," "prostitute civil power," and have followed "the example of the Negroes of San Domingo," and says in no case, nowhere, have the Negroes shown their "utter disregard of authority such as has been shown by the white people of Wilmington. It is by all manner of means the most dastardly outrage ever perpetrated. Secession was a kindergarten in comparison with it."

This exquisite example of Christian decency, fairness and truthfulness has not one word to say of the satanic rule of eighteen months under an usurped city government, the wholesale abuses that followed, the threatening lawlessness of the Negroes, their insults and general manifestations of savagery, their defiance of law, the nightly robberies, the abuse even to cursing of whites and without the slightest provocation — these and other occurrences that make up the sum of a most dreadful and chaotic condition, when there was really practically scarcely a faint vestige of government of any kind, and the Negroes in the courts voting on juries as one man to protect criminals of their own race — none of these are so much as hinted by this canting, ranting organ of New England Methodism. In lieu of justice, truth and fairness, it abuses and denounces and misrepresents the whites, while ignoring entirely all causes of action on their part. — *Wilmington (N. C.) Messenger*.

### The Race-War in North Carolina

OUR remarks on the race-war in North Carolina and its culmination in the Wilmington massacre have drawn a number of comments from the Southern press, and have brought to us not a few personal letters from the South. Almost without exception the comments and letters are courteous while emphatically expressing dissent from the *Transcript's* views. The tenor of comment is that if the Negro problem were transferred from the South to the North the North would act very much as the South has acted. In an editorial in which it seeks to answer the *Transcript*, but fails, the *Charlotte (N. C.) Observer* expresses the tenor of Southern retort more concisely than it is put forth by any other Southern paper or letter with which we have been favored. The *Observer* says: —

"Human nature is the same the world over, but to narrow the proposition, there is nothing between the white people of the North and the South except an imaginary line. We are of the same blood, sprung from a common stock, and while environment in this as in all matters causes a different view of things, it is a safe proposition that if the Negro were in the North instead of the South, or if the Northern people were in the South and the Southern people in the North, we would see exactly the same race distinction — that are observable now, and the Southerners would perhaps be railing at the Northerners and as helpless as they are now to suggest any method of putting intelligence and ignorance on the same level or of evading the flat by which God spake a difference between the Caucasian and African races."

To this we can say in all sincerity that Southern methods as exemplified at Wilmington are so foreign to the Northern nature that so far as we have observed not a single Democratic paper of the North has expressed anything but abhorrence of the riot and incendiaryism which disgraced the commercial metropolis of North Carolina. The North has had its day of trial with the problem of how to absorb a mass of illiteracy without absorbing poison.

When half a century ago the great European immigration movement struck the shores of New England, the problem was presented and its presentation occasioned a great deal of friction. Race prejudices

reared their heads. There were race riots. A political party sprang into existence which at one time promised to be great. Its watchword was, "Put none but Americans on guard," and it solemnly resolved that no people outside its organization deserved to be called Americans. Yet this spirit of intolerance was shortlived. The political party that promised to be great disappeared. The North found education to be the sufficient method for dealing with the peril confronting it.

Massachusetts kept the illiterate away from the ballot box, and opened to him at the same time the door of the schoolhouse. And Massachusetts did more, for when she put the reading and writing requirement into her constitution she did not take away the suffrage from illiterates who then possessed it. Herein lies one, but only one, of the great distinctions between the North, as exemplified by Massachusetts, and the South. In Massachusetts mobs do not by violence deprive voters of the exercise of their constitutional rights. Mobs do not get much headway anywhere in Massachusetts. Massachusetts detests mobs, and, as Governor Rice once remarked, "Massachusetts does not fire blank cartridge." North Carolina is trying education. In so doing she is on the right path, even if she has gone but a little way upon it. Neither in Massachusetts nor in North Carolina can intelligence and ignorance be placed on the same level. That is one of the things that are impossible of performance.

The South, we fully believe, does not see the end of the way it is taking in condoning race wars. The State rights doctrine is held in peculiar reverence by the South, yet the South is doing a great deal towards bringing the nation toward a frame of mind wherein it will believe that if six States permit lawlessness that disturbs forty the six may have to be coerced into respect for the harmony of the Union. — *Boston Transcript*.

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## THE FAMILY

## WAITING IN THE SILENCE

META E. B. THORNE.

When troubled, perplexed and aweary,  
We bring to Thy feet all our care,  
Life's pathway no longer is dreary —  
Thy touch giveth hope for despair;  
In the stillness we wait for Thine answer of love  
On the white wings of peace coming down  
from above.

Poynette, Wis.

## Thoughts for the Thoughtful

The sun that bright December day  
Rose cheerless over hills of gray,  
And, darkly circled, gave at noon  
A sadder light than waning moon.

A hard, dull bitterness of cold  
The coming of the snow-storm told.  
The wind blew east; we heard the roar  
Of Ocean on his wintry shore,  
And felt the strong pulse throbbing there  
Beat with low rhythm our inland air.  
— Whittier.

Tomorrow will be like today. Life  
wastes itself whilst we are preparing to  
live. — Emerson.

It is not seeing one's friends, having  
them within reach, hearing of and from  
them, which makes them ours. It is the  
believing in them, the depending on  
them, assured that they are good and  
true to the core, and therefore could not  
but be good and true toward everybody  
else, ourselves included. — Dinah Mu-  
lock Craik.

All things considered, no evergreen  
can be equal to a summer-green, on  
which we see the leaves budding, un-  
folding, ripening, and falling — a  
"worlde whiche neweth everle daie."  
What would winter be worth without  
the naked branches of maples and elms,  
beeches and oaks? We speak of them  
sadly:—

"Bare ruined choirs, where late the sweet  
birds sang."

But the sadness is of a pleasing sort,  
that could ill be spared by any who  
know the pleasures of sentiment and so-  
ber reflection. — Bradford Torrey.

Do not expect God to answer your  
prayers when you have the ability to  
answer them yourself. Mr. Moody is  
said to have been present at a prayer-  
meeting when a wealthy man arose and  
feelingly told of a certain good object  
which could be accomplished if only two  
or three hundred dollars could be raised,  
and concluded by asking that earnest  
prayer be offered that the Lord would  
provide the funds. Whereupon Mr.  
Moody sprang to his feet, exclaiming:  
"Brother, I wouldn't trouble the Lord  
with a little thing like that. I would do  
it myself." — G. V. Fowler.

The sun may be reflected in a tiny  
rain-pool by the wayside — the real sun,  
but reduced to the limits of the pool.  
And God may be reflected in our hearts,  
truly reflected, but so limited by the  
smallness of our hearts that we feel from  
the very smallness of the reflection as if  
it were not really God. And because of  
this we sometimes fancy that we have  
not seen Him — that we have sought but  
not found. But this is only to lead us to  
larger seeking. God never permits us  
to be satisfied here either with ourselves  
or with Himself; if He did, we should  
give up the quest, and so the glory of

life, which is in the pursuit, not the at-  
tainment, would be lost to us. We ask  
and seem not to receive that we may ask  
the more; we seek and seem not to find  
that we may seek the more; we knock  
and the door seems not to open that we  
may knock the more; but in the asking,  
the seeking, the knocking, we grow to a  
larger life. — Rev. W. Garrett Horder.

Our view of heaven changes as our  
years increase. I can remember when  
my conception of heaven was chiefly as-  
sociated with the glowing descriptions  
of the Apocalypse. It meant gates of  
pearl, and golden streets, and multi-  
tudes of white-robed angels hymning a  
perpetual song, "Holy, holy, holy Lord  
God Almighty!" But there came a time  
when a beloved sister fell asleep, and  
thereafter her face was always associ-  
ated with every thought of that celestial  
city. Then the dear father went, and  
then the first-born of the household, and  
then another "with folded hands and  
dreamy eyes went through the gates of  
Paradise." And now all heaven is full  
of faces, and there are hands beckoning  
and voices calling. So, more and more  
as the years pass, do I realize the joyous  
significance of the Master's word, "My  
Father's house." Heaven is home.

"So part we sadly in the wilderness,  
To meet again in sweet Jerusalem."

— David J. Burrell, D. D.

The mountain of penitence is steep.  
The entrance to it, indeed, by a good  
resolution, is so easy that it is like a  
mere gap in the hedge filled up by a  
forkful of thorns; but, once entered, the  
soul must climb, and climb, and climb,  
however weary, with only this consol-  
ation, that the more resolutely we climb  
the more easy will the climb become. . . .  
But to the soul that perseveres there are  
on the road sweet resting-places of hope,  
wherein it seems carried up as on the  
wings of eagles; and the more one  
mounts the less it pains; and so, the first  
thought followed by a resolve, the first  
divine resolve followed by an action,  
leads to the portal of conscious deliver-  
ance. — Canon Farrar.

And as the mother croons some nursery  
rhyme  
To make her suffering child forget its pain,  
That meanwhile steadily works out its cure,  
So in the sweetly flowing cadences  
That steal up through the din and crash of  
life  
And lay a hush so softly on it all,  
May we not hear a loving Father's voice  
Striving to soothe us, in the bitter hours  
That pain and sorrow, His physicians,  
bring,  
The while they purge the soul and make it  
clean?  
For we are children, children always here,  
And get so weary at the game of life,  
So fevered in the race, so bruised with falls,  
We need the simple nursery rhymes of love  
Far more than all the wisdom of the  
schools —  
And oh! God's book of rhymes, how full it  
is!  
Suited to every form of life we bear.

— Author Unknown.

God gives us new views of dark things.  
What we thought was punishment turns  
out to be the chastening of a Father's  
love. The knife is not of the destroyer,  
but of the surgeon. What seemed to be  
unto death is shown to be achieving a  
fuller life. The fire that had threatened  
to consume only shrivels our bonds so  
that we walk freely over the glowing  
embers. We are permitted to stand be-  
side God on the mount, while He passes  
by and proclaims His name, and gives  
His reasons, and takes us behind His  
providences. That illness was sent to  
rid the system of a poison-taint that had  
else proved fatal. That child was per-  
mitted to be deformed by a terrible ac-  
cident because in no other way could  
she have been saved from a dark temp-

tation, to which she must have yielded.  
That commercial disaster befell because  
the young children of the household  
would have been enervated by too much  
luxury. The thorns change to myrtles  
when God shows His reasons. — Rev.  
F. B. Meyer.

The kingdom of God cometh to a man  
when he sets up Jesus' cross in his heart,  
and begins to live what Mr. Laurence  
Oliphant used to call "the life." It  
passes on its way when that man rises  
from table and girds himself and serves  
the person next him. Yesterday the  
kingdom was one man; now it is a  
group. From the one who washes to  
the one whose feet are washed the  
kingdom grows and multiplies. It  
stands around us on every side — not in  
Pharisees nor in fanatics, not in noise  
nor tumult, but in modest and Christ-  
like men. One can see it in their faces,  
and catch it in the tone of their voices.  
And if one has eyes to see and ears to  
hear, then let him be of good cheer, for  
the kingdom of God is come. It is the  
world-wide state, whose law is the  
Divine will, whose members obey  
the spirit of Jesus, whose strength is  
goodness, whose heritage is God. — Ian  
MacLaren.

## "THINK ROSES!"

ADA MELVILLE SHAW.

I THOUGHT my friend was in jest  
when she said: "You ought to  
listen to the opening of a rose."

"How can I, when I so rarely see that  
lovely thing?" I made reply. "Give  
me some nerve tonic more easily  
obtainable."

"Ah! but I am in earnest. You have  
listened so long to street cars, steam  
whistles, and human chatter, it is no  
wonder you misunderstand me. You  
must cultivate the inner life. Since you  
cannot gather actual roses, try to hear  
them."

"But how?" I broke in impatiently,  
knowing too well how remote roses are  
to the average office-bound dweller in a  
great city.

"Have you never seen a tree? Do you  
not know what roses look like? Then  
think roses and trees!"

For almost a decade I had lived under  
the shadow of "sky-scrapers." Month  
after month, the clash of horses' hoofs,  
dray-wheels and gongs had dinned upon  
my poor ears until the unexpected lift of  
a bird-song would take away my breath.  
But my friend's suggestion opened  
heavenward windows to my tired spirit.

Roses? Ah, yes! How they used to  
run riot in the old home-garden! I used  
to kiss the dew-washed petals and peer  
into opening buds to find the daintiest  
one of all to lay in mother's gentle  
palm.

Think roses? Surely! Many a trying  
day now has a cheer and refreshment  
that no outward conditions can mar. I  
often shut my eyes and steal away to  
that sweet home-garden. Listen! Petal  
by petal the pink buds are opening. The  
soft music of the shy movement charms  
away every throb of discontent. Blade  
by blade, the tender grass is pushing  
through the moist, brown earth. The  
million tiny voices sing to me a chorus  
of fairy music that makes me a little  
child once more. A faint breeze brushes  
my cheek and a waft of mignonette  
thrills me with delight.

Twenty-two years ago the writer had

the rare privilege of hearing Gilmore's band at the seaside. One night, when the moon shone full upon the rolling waves, Levy, the cornetist, mounted the stand and from his matchless silver horn there poured the melody of "Home, Sweet Home." The incoming tide played a low, sobbing accompaniment. The *heimweh* of the world had found a voice that old ocean could not drown.

The decades, with their varied experiences, have passed. In the humdrum of the kitchen, the hurry of the business office, the depression of the sick room, the stir and rush of a busy life, that sweet horn has resounded countless times. I can never grow careless of home while that voice lives in memory.

Trying circumstances may environ us; our superficial sense may be forced to entertain a thousand discordant notes; but forever within may reign an atmosphere of holy beauty.

This might well be called the Nervous Age. Men and women alike quiver and quake, scowl and shiver and shudder, under the lash of nerves — abused nerves. Then the tense wires, stretched beyond endurance, snap, and the fiend, Nervous Prostration, takes control.

This need not be. It would not be if men would dwell apart from the things that jar. We allow ourselves to suffer a hundred deaths in a living day. We are struck by every lightning flash, bitten by every passing dog, smitten by every suggested disease. A child's creaking pencil, a stress of complex duties, an uncongenial presence, a blunt or hasty word, set all the pampered nerves on edge, shorten life, and lessen our chances of eternal happiness. The deep-dwelling soul alone is strong, serene and calm. Within that soul are gardens and sunsets, flowers and music and poetry, peace and even glory, and from its holy of holies streams a light that illumines the humblest, hardest life.

"Dwell deep! The little things that chafe and fret,  
Oh, waste not golden hours to give them heed!  
The slight, the thoughtless wrong, do thou forget;  
Be self-forgot in serving others' need;  
Thou faith in God through love for man shalt keep,—  
Dwell deep, my soul, dwell deep!"

Chicago, Ill.

### AS YOU LOOK AT IT

"SUCH a dreary day," says Mrs. Dole; "it rains, and there's no going out, and no likelihood of any one's coming in. Those bare trees make me shiver with their nakedness, and these long evenings! One can't sleep all the time. I wish winter were over."

"It rains today," says Mrs. Eyebright, "and now I can engage in that enterprise I have saved for just such a day as this. One can't go out, and there is little likelihood of having visitors, so there will be no interruptions, and I can plan my work and get it into a condition where I can take it up at any time, no matter if interruptions do come. I love a rainy day. Home never seems so bright and cheerful as when it storms without. How beautiful is a winter landscape! In the summer when the trees are covered with leaves, one can't see the delicate trac-

ery of branch and branchlet and twig, but in winter all these stand revealed against the sky or the snow, and how beautiful they are! Then these long winter evenings when it gets dark at four o'clock — how precious they are for reading and sewing and writing! I am sorry when bedtime comes." — *Selected.*

### IN DISGUISE

I met Him today in the wintry street,  
The Christ on the cross who died,  
All hungered and cold in the wind and sleet,  
With bleeding forehead and hands and feet,  
And I blindly thrust Him aside.

Had He only come with the crown of thorn,  
Or the nail-prints ruby-red;  
Had the palms that pleaded for alms but worn  
Their wounds, I had not put by in scorn  
His piteous plea for bread.

But idly now and all in vain  
I grieve for the grace gone by.  
And muse, "Might He only come again,  
I'd pity His plea and ease His pain  
And hearken unto His cry."

Nay, nay, for the blind distinguisheth  
The King with His robe and crown;  
But only the humble eye of faith  
Beholdeth Jesus of Nazareth  
In the beggar's tattered gown.

I saw Him not in the mendicant,  
And I heeded not His cry;  
Now Christ in His infinite mercy grant  
That the prayer I say in my day of want  
Be not in scorn put by.

— *British Weekly.*

### DAINTY GIFTS FOR CHRISTMAS

JEANNETTE M. DOUGHERTY.

"SHOW us something choice and real 'cute,' you know, for Christmas," is a frequent remark addressed to the clerks by holiday shoppers. A tour of the large stores, a visit to the bazars, a few hours in the rooms of the "Society of Decorative Art," show the following novelties:—

Dressed baskets are dainty and sweet, and there is an endless variety of styles and shapes. The round, the square, and the heart-shaped baskets are simply lined with silk, and the lid tied or finished with a bow of ribbon. The long, narrow, tray-shaped baskets come in graduated sizes, or nests, and some pretty and useful purpose can be found for each size. Two of the same size are put together and lined with delicate colored, sheer silk, making a case for gloves, ties, veils, etc. Where one basket is used alone, and is open, in addition to the silk lining it has a frill of lace around the edge. The size that is four or five inches long has simply a small embroidered mat (fringed or hem-stitched) for the bottom of the basket, which may be used on the dresser or sewing table. The tiny baskets may be used in many ways in preparing gifts for little folks. Small round baskets no larger than a silver quarter are stuffed to stick pins in or to hold an emery bag.

Dressed boxes hold equal favor with the baskets. These, however, require more work. Most of them are covered with white linen, plain or daintily embroidered, and finished with narrow satin ribbon. One, especially pretty, was covered in the tan-colored linen. It was a hat-pin box, long and narrow. On the top was painted a jaunty hat with a long hat-pin stuck through it.

Portfolios for camera prints are also made of the brown linen.

Dainty books covered with gray linen and decorated with violets, on being opened seem to have leaves of narrow tissue paper. On inquiry, you find that the sheets are not paper, but leaves of soap, to be torn out as needed. It makes a pretty convenience for the traveling bag. Small dictionaries are also shown bound in gray linen.

Embroidered napkin rings and sets of

small dollies are among the small pieces of work. For the napkin rings a heavy white linen damask is used. The strips are six inches long and two inches wide when finished. The edge is embroidered in heavy white silk, small eyelets being worked in the centre of each end for the narrow ribbon that ties it. Any small flower or a delicate spray of maidenhair fern makes a good design for the centre or ends of the linen. For something that requires very little work there are packages of wash cloths, made of squares of white Turkish toweling, and the edge crocheted in light blue silk; two or three are placed together and tied with blue baby ribbons.

Library table accessories come in leather, silver, glass and china. The crystal mucilage bottle with its silver top is certainly ornamental as well as useful. One of the new things is a case, or sheath, of red leather holding a pair of long scissors for cutting clippings and a slender paper knife.

Toilet articles for the dressing table in glass or silver are shown in many of the small things that do not come in porcelain; for instance, low round jars for cream, vaseline, etc., and tall slender jars with silver tops for talcum.

Chamois bags varying in size according to the purpose for which they are to be used, are convenient little articles. "Rings," "Jewels," or "Money," are put on the face of the bag in decorative lettering. Saort slits are placed half an inch from the top, through which is run a draw-string of ribbon or fancy cord. Chamois or felt is used for needle-books made just of leaves of the felt cut in odd shapes. Bell-shaped pen-wipers are also made of the same material. A cluster of these small bell-shaped leaves is fastened to a long handle (about the size of a slender pencil) which is twined with narrow ribbon and finished at the top with a bunch of loops.

Unique designs for shaving papers are large flowers. For example: A round scarlet poppy about seven inches across is painted on heavy card-board or blotting paper and then cut out. The edge of the poppy leaves should be even enough to form a circle. It is as if you should spread the flower out flat on your paper. Tissue paper enough to form a thickness of half an inch is cut out in round pieces (the size of the flower) and pinked around the edge. They are fastened at the top to the back of the poppy, and the whole finished with three rosettes of narrow scarlet ribbon. The two rosettes fastened to the top of the flower are three inches apart. The third rosette is at the top of the short ribbon by which the flower hangs. Another pretty design is a flag painted on heavy water-color paper and cut out. This, to be effective, must show the wave or fold of the flag. The tissue paper is fastened at the back, and the whole tied securely to a slender handle, which is twined with red and white ribbon.

Stamped linen with the work started and the materials for the piece make an acceptable gift. Clematis is one of the new designs for art needlework. Strawberries in fruit, leaf and blossom make a beautiful design, and the colors launder well.

Hungarian embroidery is shown in table and stand covers and dresser scarfs. The material is a heavy cotton goods of cream color and the embroidery is done in bright wash cottons, blue and red being the favorite colors.

Dresser sets, or covers, of dotted Swiss, sheer India linen, or muslin are used more than linen scarfs. They are used with or without a color underneath. If a color is used, green is a pretty combination with the white. The cover fits the top of the toilet table or dresser, and there is usually one cushion cover to match. The India linen and fine muslin are finished with a ruffle of

fine embroidery. The dotted Swiss and point d'esprit have ruffles of the same material put on with a heading. People in the city use more and more each year materials that can be laundered and so keep their first freshness and beauty. But to show that the day of satin and silk dresser covers has not entirely passed, one elaborate cover will be mentioned. This was seen at a house that is authority on artistic needlework and designs. The cover was made of four-inch satin ribbon in two shades of rose color. The ribbon was braided to form checker-board squares. The edge was finished with light pink chiffon with rose buds embroidered on it. The cushion to match was a beautiful one with centre of painted bolting cloth set on diagonally across the squares. The rich ribbon ruffles were edged with the chiffon, and over them were frills of lace in which gleamed fluffy bows of narrow ribbon. Seen from any point, the effect was blushing roses.

Luncheon favors in water-colors are suggestive for artistic handling of the brush, and the remembrance is beautiful and thoughtful.

Pin-balls are pretty for a bit of home work. The foundation ball is the size of a walnut. Over this is a silk crocheted cover (sage green or light blue). A short ribbon (six inches long) is fastened to the ball; three balls form a cluster, with the three ribbons tied at the top in bows. The balls are then stuck loosely with pins, the points barely pushed in, so that the ball looks like a thistle.

Dainty work in pin-cushions for the dresser from the variety of shapes of last year have settled into two favorite styles—the round or circular, and the long, narrow cushion. The frills for these cushions are very full; there is usually one of silk and over it one of lace or footing. Sometimes dotted footing is edged with narrow ribbon ruffles. A great many butterfly bows are used; they are made of very full loops of narrow satin ribbon. They are on the lace frills and peep out under them. On the round cushions there will be a circle of these fluffy bows. On the long cushions the bows will be around the centre and a few on the edge of the lace frill.

Fancy cushions for couches, window seats, etc., have come to stay, and each season brings its new style. There is always an endless variety of two kinds—that for ornament, and that for service. One swiftly notes the new things either in material or style, and chooses that which unites the best qualities of the two kinds, the ornamental and serviceable. The more elaborate cushions have tops of bolting cloth over bright or delicate satin. These squares of painted bolting cloth come for the purpose. The most attractive have a fancy head on them. On a yellow cushion the top had a mass of yellow roses and green foliage on the bolting cloth. Around the painted square was a border of shirred silk with yellow ruffle to finish the edge. Many of the fine cushions have embroidered chiffon used in the ruffles; it is one of the new materials used. One of the new ideas for cushion ruffles is a half-inch ribbon of contrasting color, put on the lower edge of the ruffle. A beautiful green cushion worked in a fine all-over design of white had a band of white satin ribbon on the ruffle. A green denim worked in scarlet had a band of turkey red on the green ruffle. A lovely pink, worked in shaded pink and gold, had a black satin ruffle with two rows of narrow pink satin on it. For the tan linen tops pansies worked in natural colors hold sway. The ruffle for these is of purple, plain or with a band of gold. A white linen, embroidered in gay poppies, had the ruffle featherstitched in red. Plain and figured silks are usually made without ruffles and finished with a

large rosette made of several colors. By far the prettiest for service and beauty is a honeycomb cotton goods. The top of the cover is stamped with maple leaves in color. These are heavily outlined in wash silk in the varying shades of autumn foliage—green, scarlet, brown and yellow. It is finished with a large red cotton cord knotted at the corners, and makes a bright bit of work that is charming in effect.

Chicago, Ill.

Announced by all the trumpets in the sky,  
Arrives the snow, and, driving o'er the  
fields,  
Seems nowhere to alight; the whited air  
Hides hills and woods, the river, and the  
heaven,  
And veils the farmhouse at the garden's end.  
The sled and traveler stopped, the courier's  
feet  
Delayed, all friends shut out, the housemates  
sit  
Around the radiant fireplace, enclosed  
In a tumultuous privacy of storm.

—Emerson.

## THE DECEMBER FLOWERS

GEORGE E. WALSH.

THE window garden may not be ablaze with flowers just now, but every plant designed for Christmas blooming should be in strong, vigorous growth, with buds already forming and expanding. One of the greatest blessings of modern window culture of plants is that the humblest home can have the sweet fragrance and delicate color exhibition of flowers at the mid-winter holidays. Outside it may be a green or white Christmas, but inside the flowers of summer bloom and luxuriate beside the cheerful fire.

There are certain flowers designed particularly for Christmas blooming, but one can make almost any plants blossom at this season. If the buds appear too early, it is only necessary to pinch them off when they first show themselves, to postpone the blooming period. The plants will do better for this, and the flowers will be just as large and beautiful. On the other hand, if the buds seem too slow in forming, administer some liquid manure or stimulant to the plants, and give them all the water and bright sunshine possible. This should hasten their growth considerably.

In order to have a succession of blooms from plants that are about equally started, a few of them should be brought to the sunny window at a time. The rest should be kept back more in the shade, and not too much water should be given to them. In this way some can be kept from growing rapidly, while others can be forced to bloom within a short time. If we but knew it, flowers are almost as easily handled and bent to our purposes as dogs or children. We have to learn their peculiar needs and habits, however, before we can accomplish this.

### SOME SPECIAL WINTER PLANTS.

A very good Japanese plant that can be grown out of the sunlight in the house, and hence a good decorative parlor plant, is Sansevieria. It is raised entirely for its foliage, and it gives a fine contrast to the common house palms. The leaves are long and sword-like, and the coloring is bright green, crossed with stripes of silver gray. In plants

well grown this contrast in the colors is very striking and effective. Sickly plants do not exhibit the same intense color combination. These plants are not expensive, although comparatively new, and they will thrive in the parlor under conditions that would kill many others.

Closely allied to this in many respects is Aspidistra. This is another house plant that will thrive in the shade, and insists upon growing even when very little care is given to it. All that it needs is strong rich soil and plenty of water. It will then care for itself. Its leaves are broad rather than long and slender, and they vary greatly in colors. Some are a bright, glossy, and very rich green; others are pure white, with just the faintest of green veins running through them; but the majority are alternately striped with pure white and green. A plant will sometimes attain to a very striking effect through its odd combination of leaves.

These plants, like the palms, should have a moist atmosphere if possible, but they will do fairly well even in a dry air. If the house is heated with a stove, water should be placed on the top of the stove in the vessel designed for it. If heated with a dry furnace, all of these plants will do better for a daily sprinkling of the leaves. A weekly syringing of the leaves is a good precaution even in moist atmospheres.

### THE BULB PLANTS.

The temperature of the house should never be allowed to rise above 70 degrees either for the health of the family or that of the bulb plants. A higher temperature induces plant growth, but does not help the blossoms any. The bulb plants do not want a high temperature. Keep a thermometer in the room, and watch it frequently. Then keep the room moist, and the hyacinths, tulips, and narcissus will bloom in abundance from Christmas to March. These plants likewise should be brought to the sunny window in installments to make a succession of flowers.

The culture of most of the bulbs in the house is simple, and the rule for one is generally applicable to all, with slight modifications. They should be brought up out of the dark cellar, where the bulbs have been ripening, early this month. A few hyacinths, tulips, and narcissus should be selected. In the dark cellar, if properly potted, they have been growing slowly, maturing the bulbs, and getting ready to do their best when given a chance. They remain in a semi-dormant condition in the cellar, but just as soon as they are uncovered to the light they spring up rapidly. Those that have made the largest top growth should be brought up first. Give them plenty of water, light, and ventilation, and examine them frequently for the green fly.

The begonias delight in a dense shade, but do not thrive in darkness. They must have rich soil, well drained and well watered. Water every day and keep free from dust. They should be covered when the room is swept. A little charcoal in the pot will help them, as they quickly die in a sour soil, and moist soils are apt to get sour in a very short time.

New York City.

## BOYS AND GIRLS

## TULIPS AND A TRAP.

"YOU might as well go an' look after your tulip bed, Mr. Putnam."

"What's the matter with it?"

Jeremiah Putnam glared over his spectacles at his old housekeeper, who stood in the open doorway, her strong, wrinkled face shadowed in the depths of a blue-and-white gingham sun-bonnet.

"You needn't be so cranky, Mr. Putnam!" she answered with the privileged freedom of long service. "But I thought you might like to know that that flop-plin'-eared dog from t'other house 'd been lopin' all over it again!"

Mr. Putnam threw down his newspaper with an angry expletive.

"I'll fix him!" he said between his teeth, as he caught up his hat and stick.

"It'll take a younger man than you be to ketch him!" said the housekeeper. "I tried to hit 'im a clip myself, but land! I might as well struck at a streak o' lightnin'!"

Jeremiah Putnam went stamping down the garden path. He was a tall, thick-set man past sixty years old, with grizzled hair and beard and a stern, forbidding face, which was just now flushed with unusual excitement.

"T'other house," as the old woman had called the white cottage just across the street, had stood a long time vacant, but within the week it had been taken by a strange family. Mr. Putnam had secretly resented this occupation as an intrusion upon his own privacy, all the more that the new household numbered among its members a boy and a dog. Of these the former might perhaps be looked upon as a necessary evil, but for the existence of the latter Mr. Putnam could not imagine any adequate excuse.

Mehitabel Jenkins, the housekeeper, was of the same opinion.

"If there's anything on the face o' the airth that I hain't got any use for, it's a mis'able dog," she declared.

But if Mr. Putnam disapproved of dogs on general principles, who can describe his feelings when it was discovered that this particular canine had taken what Mehitabel called a "bee-line" across his flower-garden! All the warmth of affection which the solitary, embittered old man had so long denied to his own kind was poured out without stint upon his flowers. The money churlishly refused to church or charity was cheerfully spent for a rare variety of bulb or a new shade in roses. Yet his blossoms opened and faded upon their stems — none found their way to altar or sick-room.

His wrath was not perceptibly lessened by the fact that the first incursion of the dog had done no apparent injury. This second offense was beyond endurance. A glance at the tulip-bed showed one of the finest plants trampled and broken. His lips quivered. His very beard seemed to bristle. He looked about him in impotent rage, for the dog was nowhere visible. Suddenly his face altered, over-spread by a grim smile more unpleasant than the angry expression had been, and, hastening off in the direction of the tool-

house, he soon came back with a steel trap in his hand.

"I'll be ready for the creature next time!" he muttered, as he proceeded to set the trap wide open upon the garden-border, its cruel, notched jaws yawning for an unwary victim. Then, having surveyed his work with much apparent satisfaction, he returned to the house.

A week passed and the trap remained unsprung. But, one afternoon, as Mr. Putnam was dozing in his armchair on the east porch, he was startled by the sound of flying footsteps and the apparition of a little bare-headed figure rushing toward him in such frantic haste as to seem only a confused mingling of velvet suit and flowing collar, with streaming yellow curls, burning cheeks, trembling lips and blue eyes wide with horror-stricken appeal.

"Oh, sir!" panted the childish voice.

"Come! My doggie!"

"What? What?" The old man straightened himself.

"There's a dreadful thing on his foot — I can't get it off — and mamma's gone away! I was so glad when I saw you sitting here, 'cause I knew you'd help me!"

"Do you know what your dog was doing?"

"Oh, yes, sir! He was chasing birds — he will chase birds, the naughty fellow! — and he jumped over your fence and I went to call him, and — oh, sir, please, please, hurry!"

A small soft hand slid into Jeremiah's hand, wrinkled palm. The blue eyes were brimming over. The old man rose — his limbs seemed to move without his will in the effort to keep pace with the child who was pulling him forward.

A slender, graceful hound lay stretched along the garden-path moaning with pain and tugging vainly at the instrument of torture which held one delicate paw in a vise-like grasp. The boy, who seemed not more than six years old, flung himself on the ground beside the suffering animal and took the pretty brown head in his arms.

"Poor Prince! Dear Prince! Don't cry! The good man will take it off!" Then, to Jeremiah: "See, he is bleeding! Quick, quick!"

Without a protest the old man stooped, and with some little difficulty — for the trap-spring was exceedingly strong — succeeded in releasing the captive member. Alas! the slender bones were broken and the leg dropped limp and useless. The child gathered his pet to his breast in a storm of weeping.

"What shall I do?" he sobbed. "Can't it ever be mended? If my papa was here he would get the doctor. Can you get the doctor, sir?"

Jeremiah looked down into the piteous little face, and his voice was almost gentle, as he answered: —

"Let me look at the foot! Maybe I can do it up myself. I used to know something about broken bones."

The child's face grew radiant through his tears. He watched with intense eagerness while his companion examined the injured foot.

"Find me a bit of a stick," said Jeremiah. "And I'll be wanting some cloth for a bandage. You just run up to the

house and ask — no, you needn't, either! I'll tear up my handkerchiefs!" The old face flushed. "It's none o' Mehitabel's business, anyhow!" he muttered under his breath.

"There! I reckon that'll heal up all right!" said Jeremiah at length, as he contemplated his finished surgery.

Suddenly two plump arms were thrown about his neck and a pair of dewy lips gave him a half dozen sounding kisses.

"I love you! You're the very bestest man I know, 'cept my papa! And Prince loves you, too — don't you, Prince? See him wag his tail — that's for 'yes,' you know. What is it that caught his foot — do you know?"

"That? Why — that's a trap, child."

"A trap! I've heard about traps, but I never saw one before. Do you s'pose anybody put it there o' purpose?"

Jeremiah cleared his throat.

"I — I expect so."

The boy's eyes widened with horror.

"How awfully naughty anybody must be to do that!" he said, solemnly. "And they put it into your own garden, too — only think! Who do you s'pose it was?"

The boy's gaze was like that of a questioning angel — the old man had no choice but to answer.

"I did it myself!" he blurted out.

"You!"

For a moment the boy recoiled. Only a moment.

"But you didn't mean to."

"Yes, I did! The dog spoiled my tulips. I meant to catch him!"

The little face turned scarlet — the sweet mouth quivered. As a criminal scans the face of his judge, so Jeremiah watched the struggle of the childish soul in the sensitive features.

"But you're sorry?"

The boy's voice was almost a shriek.

"Yes, I'm sorry."

"And you'll never, never do it again, just as long as you live?"

"No, I never will!"

The strained lines of the child's face relaxed, changing to an expression of strange sweetness.

"I want to kiss you again!" he said.

The old housekeeper, peering from the kitchen window, almost doubted her own eyes when her master passed on his way to "t'other house," carrying the wounded dog in his arms, while the boy pressed closely to his side.

"Well, I am beat!" was her audible comment. "It a'most seems as if he must be teched."

She spoke more wisely than she knew, for truly God had "touched" the old man through a child's tender finger.

"I've been a hard old sinner," he confessed that night on his knees at his bedside. "I've set traps for folks as well as dumb beasts, and then blamed 'em for falling into them. I haven't done anything good for anybody, and then I've taken it hard because I was left to myself. I've been harsh and unreasonable and bitter, but Thou knowest, O God, that I've been lonesome. I can't bear it any longer. I want Thee! The boy forgave me, and I believe that Thou wilt forgive! I've wasted the best years of my life, but I give Thee what is left. Oh, take me, for Jesus Christ's sake!"

And so, through the darkness and silence there came to the heart, so strangely opened to receive it, the comfort and pardon of a loving Father. — M. A. P. STANBURY, in *Young People's Weekly*.

## OUR BOOK TABLE

**The Beginnings of New England;** or, The Puritan Theocracy in its Relations to Civil and Religious Liberty. By John Fiske. Illustrated with Portraits, Maps, Facsimiles, Contemporary Views, Prints, and other Historic Materials. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.: Boston and New York. Price, \$4.

It is impossible, within the space at our disposal, to do justice to this magnificent volume. Author and publishers have reason to be justly proud of its appearance. The author being Mr. Fiske, needs no encomium at our hands; and the Riverside Press is accustomed to send out superb work. The book contains the substance of the lectures first delivered at Washington University, St. Louis, in May, 1887, and since repeated in many parts of the country. The titles of the chapters are: "The Roman Idea and the English Idea," "The Puritan Exodus," "The Planting of New England," "The New England Confederacy," "King Philip's War," and "The Tyranny of Andros." The history is brought down to 1689, which revolution in England foreshadowed that which followed in America eighty-seven years later. The spirit of the work is indicated by the following motto on the title-page, taken from Edward Johnson's "Wonder-Working Providence of Zion's Saviour in New England, 1654": "The Lord Christ intends to achieve greater matters by this little handful than the world is aware of."

**Historic Towns of New England.** Edited by Lyman P. Powell. G. P. Putnam's Sons: New York and London. Price, \$3.50.

The towns treated are Portland, Rutland, Salem, Boston, Cambridge, Concord, Plymouth, Deerfield, Newport, Providence, Hartford, New Haven, and a number on Cape Cod from Provincetown to Falmouth. The illustrations include maps, portraits, houses, public buildings, antiques, and a great variety of scenes, making the old times live again. They are very numerous and very well done. The letter-press is by fifteen carefully selected writers, among whom are T. W. Higginson, Edward Everett Hale, Edwin D. Mead, Frank B. Sanborn, Susan Coolidge, and others of equal merit. The volume, which has been long projected and is now thus beautifully executed, will be a huge delight to that growing class among us who take deep interest in the beginnings of the nation. It will make an appropriate Christmas gift to such. If the sale of this venture warrants it, other volumes of a similar sort may follow. We hope they may.

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**China in Transformation.** By Archibald R. Colquhoun. Gold Medalist, Royal Geographical Society. With Frontispiece, Maps and Diagrams. Harper & Brothers: New York. Price, \$3.

Recent events in the far East have drawn the attention of the world to the condition and prospects of China. The problems which are in course of solution there, and the forces which are at work on them, are exciting an unprecedented interest throughout Europe and America. The moment seems opportune, therefore, for putting on record some results of the writer's observations during several prolonged visits to the Far East, a task which he has for some time had in contemplation. The work is strictly limited in scope to such an account of the actual China as may interest the general reader and be helpful to men of business, politicians, travelers, and others who may wish to be further informed regarding China. The grand international problem presented by the affairs of China has been approached and treated from the point of view of the English-speaking and Teutonic races, because there is an obvious community of interest as well as community of sentiment among them, which may be expected, in the long run, to constitute a permanent factor in the world's affairs. A glossary of terms, list of books consulted, and a comprehensive index, complete this valuable work.

**A Study of a Child.** By Louise E. Hogan. Illustrated with over 600 Original Drawings by the Child. Harper & Brothers: New York. Price, \$2.50.

The story told is a seven years' diary of a child's natural growth, showing how he learned to talk, read, write, add, etc., without direct teaching; and how, incidentally, the cultivation of obedience, trust, and other necessary attributes of healthy growth in childhood were influenced. The collection of colored frontispieces, drawings, and cuttings, of which there are over five hundred, originated in the child's mind as the result of his activity. They are accompanied by the child's explanations, and in many instances are interesting and thoughtful. There is quite an element of fun throughout the book. The results of the child's study at home, from an educational standpoint, are given in the introduction, with sufficient clearness and authority to convince the most skeptical of the practical value of child-study. We have all noticed and been impressed, almost startled, by unexpected bits of intelligence, but no one has given a complete and natural record of a child's inner life before. Each year marks the growth, step by step, and almost every phase of child life is taken up under one condition or another in a practical way. For young mothers this is an invaluable book, teaching them how to understand the precious souls committed to their care.

**The True Story of Benjamin Franklin, the American Statesman.** By Elbridge S. Brooks. Author of "Historic Boys," "The True Story of George Washington," "A Son of the Revolution," etc. Illustrated by Victor A. Searles. Lothrop Publishing Co.: Boston. Price, \$1.50.

This delightful biography of Franklin is a welcome addition to the popular series of "The Children's Lives of Great Men." As inspiration to endeavor and to patriotism nothing better than these volumes could be imagined. Mr. Brooks' story of Franklin's wonderful career is most fascinatingly told — never dry, never prosy, every page sparkling and magnetic. For young Americans, boys and girls both, this life of one of the most remarkable characters in the world's history, America's great philosopher, will be the very best of Christmas gifts. Older readers, too, will thoroughly enjoy it. The book is profusely and beautifully illustrated.

**A Little Maid of Concord Town.** A Romance of the American Revolution. By Margaret Sidney. Illustrated by Frank T. Merrill. Lothrop Publishing Co.: Boston. Price, \$1.50.

For many years Margaret Sidney has devoted much time and thought to the study of American history, and it was doubtless in

the hope of furthering this study that she originated the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution. By her residence of fifteen years at the Wayside in the old town of Concord, Mass., the former home of Nathaniel Hawthorne, she is peculiarly fitted to portray the spirit and locale of that historic town. In this charming romance of the American Revolution the author has carefully guarded herself against straying into the realm of fancy, and has produced a tale rich in local color and replete with graphic incident and fascinating narrative, but built on lines of accuracy and painstaking care of detail. The heroine, Debby Parlin, lived in a little house on the Lexington road, where was fired "the shot heard round the world." This book is the story of the shot. Young and old alike will enjoy the acquaintance of "A Little Maid of Concord Town."

**Fables for the Frivolous.** (With Apologies to La Fontaine.) By Guy Wetmore Carryl. Harper & Brothers: New York. Price, \$1.50.

"Fables for the Frivolous" is a rendering into latter-day nonsense verse of the old



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fables which La Fontaine has made so familiar, but, while the main idea of each fable has been to a certain extent preserved, it is needless to say that by the originality of its treatment the author has made each peculiarly his own. The intention is frankly a frivolous one, as the title shows, and the fables are offered in the name of amusement only. They will therefore appeal particularly to those who have an affection for the inimitable creations of Gilbert, Lewis Carroll, and Edward Lear. They are written, it would seem, on the excellent principle that a little nonsense is beneficial to all of us. Mr. Peter Newell, whose illustrative work is well known for its quaint originality, is seen at his best in the drawings made to accompany these fables. "The Arrogant Frog and the Superior Bull," "The Urban Rat and the Suburban Rat," "The Sycophantic Fox and the Gullible Raven," "The Pampered Lapdog and the Misguided Ass," are particularly irresistible.

Arnold's Practical Sabbath-school Commentary on the International Lessons. Fleming H. Revell Co.: New York. Price, 50 cents.

Teachers who have used this excellent commentary during the last six years will not fail to secure the new volume for 1899. How so comprehensive and valuable a commentary, well printed and neatly bound in linen, can be produced at so cheap a price — only 50 cents — is one of the marvels of modern book-making. It is non-sectarian, and contains, beside the commentary, hints to teachers, illustrations, blackboard exercises, questions, maps, and class registers.

Childhood Songs. A Book of Words and Music for Primary Classes and the Home. Edited by Mira and Mabel Rowland. A. J. Rowland: 1430 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. Price, 25 cents.

This volume has been prepared to meet a demand in the primary department in Sunday-schools and for home use, and is the outgrowth, in great part, of an experience of several years in primary work. The melodies are sweet and harmonious, and the hymns are within the comprehension of the youngest child.

The Sambo Book. By Isaac Coale, Jr. Illustrated by Katherine Cassaway. Williams & Wilkins Co.: Baltimore.

If one is searching for something unusual in the line of children's books for the holidays, the quest may easily end at the "Sambo Book," which is the oddest imaginable thin quarto volume, in chocolate covers with black designs and red lettering, and the

pages of a lighter chocolate, printed in heavy black type and embellished with illustrations all in black. That the book must match Sambo in color is a curious idea that will scarcely be received with universal favor. The five chapters tell about "Paradise Manor," "How Sambo Saw Santa Claus," "Sambo's Dream in Church," "Sambo and the Robber," and "Sambo and the Custard."

Cradle Songs of Many Nations. A Musical Entertainment for Children. Originated and Compiled by Katherine Wallace Davis. Designs by Helen Hayes. Clayton F. Summy Co.: 220 Wabash Ave., Chicago. Price, \$1.

As the title indicates, "Cradle Songs of Many Nations" embodies a musical entertainment to be given by children, which is extremely interesting to the little ones and always heard with enthusiasm by parents and older people. The originator has expended much patient and persistent effort in securing these lullabies, and has prepared the costumes with great care. American, Norwegian, French, Tigua Indian, Scotch, Swedish, American Negro, Hindu, Japanese, Italian, German, Bohemian, and Russian cradle songs are provided, each lullaby being illustrated with the photograph of a child dressed in the costume depicting its respective nation. Aside from its usefulness for entertainments, the book is very interesting simply as a collection of lullabies, the typography, illustrations and designs being beautiful specimens of the printer's and designer's art.

More Cargoes. By W. W. Jacobs. Author of "Many Cargoes," "The Skipper's Wooing," etc. Frederick A. Stokes Co.: New York. Price, \$1.

Fifteen short stories of the sea are comprised in the 231 pages of this book. "A Safety Match," "Rule of Three," "The Grey Parrot," "The Lost Ship," are some of the titles.

The Baby's Calendar. By Maud Humphrey. Frederick A. Stokes Co.: New York. Price, \$1.

This is a charming calendar, consisting of six 9x11 cards tied with ribbon, each card presenting the picture of the sweetest, most cherubic of babies. Nothing could be daintier for a holiday gift to a young mother than this calendar.

The Jingle Jangle Rhyme Book. By Henry Bradford Simmons. Frederick A. Stokes Co.: New York.

Nothing more downright amusing and laughable than this "Jingle Jangle" book for the small folks could be imagined. The volume is oblong in shape, and the full-page illustrations, in the most vivid colorings and of the most absurd people, with a jingly-jangly verse in the corner of each page, are "funny" to the last degree.

## Magazines

— The *Atlantic Monthly* for December is an intellectual and nerve tonic. This monthly is to the very forefront in grappling current and vital topics. No person who desires to be familiar with the best that is written upon living subjects should let the months pass by without reading the *Atlantic*. In this issue Benjamin Kidd writes upon "The United States and the Control of the Tropics;" James Whitcomb Riley upon "The Name of Old Glory — 1898;" W. D. Howells upon "Confessions of a Summer Colonist;" and Julia Ward Howe gives her "Reminiscences." (Houghton, Mifflin & Company: Boston.)

— The Christmas number of *Harper's* is all that could be expected in artistic beauty and in the strength and variety of its contributions. Even the thick pages of advertising are attractive and interesting. It has a decidedly Christmas flavor in poetry, illustration and story. "The Rescue of the 'Winslow,'" by Lieut. Mead, with profuse illustrations, is the war article of this number. "The Coming Fusion of East and West," by

Ernest E. Fenollosa, a long-time resident in Japan, is particularly timely and stimulating. Taken all in all, it is a number of which as Americans we may well be proud. (Harper & Brothers: New York.)

— "The Progress of the World" department in the December *Review of Reviews* is comprehensive and pertinent. The special contributions of this issue are very interesting and valuable. Notable among them are: "Tisset and his Paintings of Jesus," "World Politics through a Russian Atmosphere," by W. T. Stead, and "Col. George E. Waring, Jr.," by the editor, Albert Shaw. (*Review of Reviews* Co.: New York.)

— The leading paper in the *Missionary Review of the World* for December is on "The Problem of Educational Missions," by Rev. S. H. Kellogg, D. D. Rev. J. Elder Cumming, D. D., begins a series upon "Christian Missions in the Holy Land. Robert E. Speer writes upon "Educational Mission Work in Persia." There are other excellent papers. (Funk & Wagnalls: New York.)

— The *American Journal of Sociology* for November contains two very fine and suggestive contributions upon "Chicago Vacation Schools" and "The Movement for Vacation Schools." "Sanity in Social Agitation" and "Concerning a Form of Degeneracy" are excellent papers. (University of Chicago Press: Chicago.)

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## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

## Fourth Quarter Lesson XII

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1898.

JER. 52: 1-11.

REV. W. O. HOLWAY, D. D., U. S. N.

## THE CAPTIVITY OF JUDAH

## I Preliminary

1. **GOLDEN TEXT:** *Ye shall seek me, and find me, when ye shall search for me with all your heart.* — Jer. 29: 13.

2. **DATE:** B. C. 588.

3. **PLACES:** Jerusalem, which then had about 20,000 inhabitants; Riblah, 75 miles north of Damascus; Babylon, on the Euphrates.

4. **HOME READINGS:** Monday — Jer. 52: 1-11. Tuesday — 2 Kings 25: 8-21. Wednesday — 2 Chron. 36: 11-21. Thursday — Jer. 52: 1-5. Friday — Jer. 52: 25-35. Saturday — Lam. 1: 1-11. Sunday — Luke 20: 9-19.

## II Introductory

Zedekiah, the twentieth and last king of Judah, had been raised by Nebuchadnezzar to the throne of a depleted and abject kingdom. The fate of his predecessors — Jehoiakim and Jehoiachin — apart from his solemn oath of vassalage, would have deterred a wiser man from attempting a rebellion for the success of which there was scarcely a single hopeful sign. But King Zedekiah lacked the firmness, even if he had the will, to do right. The "princes" of his court controlled him; and, under their influence, despite Jeremiah's warnings, he was led to open a treasonable correspondence with Egypt (Ezek. 17: 15), and, in the seventh year of his reign, to throw off his allegiance to Nebuchadnezzar, who had made him "swear by God" (2 Chron. 36: 13). Two years passed before the king of Babylon, gathering his entire army, set forth on his march to punish his vassal and destroy Jerusalem. In the ninth year of Zedekiah, on the tenth day of the tenth month — a day ever since kept as a fast by the Jewish Church — the city was invested, and the siege began. In this extremity Zedekiah and his princes looked anxiously to the south for help. Nor was he deceived. The Egyptian army, led by Pharaoh Hophra, advanced into Palestine, and captured Gaza. Nebuchadnezzar raised the siege and marched against him. The joy was great in Jerusalem, but brief. Egypt proved but a feeble reed. The Chaldeans returned and reinvaded the city. Then followed the slow horrors of famine, and then the final assault. A breach was made in the walls and the Chaldean warriors found their way into the temple precincts. The city had fallen. In the dusk of the early morning, the king with his family and a few soldiers fled, hoping to cross the Jordan valley, and find a refuge in the wilds beyond it; but he was captured and fettered, and he and his family carried to Riblah in Hamath, where, as Jeremiah had predicted, the fallen king talked with his conqueror face to face (Jer. 52: 4).

His punishment was speedy and terrible. First, his family were put to death in his presence; and then his own eyes were put out — a cruel and permanent disability, consigning him forever to the prison-house of darkness and helplessness. In this sightless state he was carried to Babylon, as the prophet had predicted (Ezek. 12: 13), and in "the house of visitations" dragged out his weary existence in hopeless toil. The dynasty which closed with Zedekiah had lasted nearly 500 years.

## III Expository

1. Zedekiah — so named by Nebuchadnezzar. His name had been Mattaniah ("gift of Jehovah"), but when placed on the throne by the conqueror as one of his tributary

kings, his name was changed to Zedekiah ("justice of Jehovah"). He was the youngest son of Josiah. His character was weak rather than wicked. Jeremiah — not the prophet. Libnah — in southwestern Judah.

2, 3. He did . . . evil — yielding to stronger influences. "He was one of those unfortunate characters frequent in history, like Charles I. of England, and Louis XVI. of France, who find themselves at the head of affairs during a great crisis without having the strength of character to enable them to do what they know to be right, and whose infirmity becomes moral guilt." According to all that Jehoiakim had done — a phrase resembling that of "Jeroboam the son of Nebat who made Israel to sin," and used typically for wilful wickedness. For through the anger of the Lord it came (R. V., "did it come") to pass. — Zedekiah refused to seek Him or trust Him; therefore he was left to his own devices, which swiftly accomplished the destruction of his kingdom and sealed his own fate. Compare the case of Pharaoh (Exod. 9: 12). Zedekiah rebelled — contrary to his solemn oath. King of Babylon — Nebuchadnezzar, called in Jeremiah Nebuchadrezzar. He had conquered all countries from the Euphrates to the Mediterranean.

4, 5. Nebuchadnezzar . . . came — his third and last expedition against Jerusalem, to punish the treason of Zedekiah and to execute the Divine judgment upon Judah for persistent sinfulness. He and all his army — including the forces of the vassal kings of his empire. As the mighty army entered the confines of Judah, it was swollen by voluntary recruits from the nations round about — the Ammonites, Moabites, Edomites and others — "who came up to avenge the quarrels of a thousand years." Against Jerusalem. — Says Stanley: "There was a doubt for a moment, at the dividing of the great Babylonian roads, whether the army should proceed against Rabbath of Ammon, or Jerusalem of Judah. The Chaldean king stood at the parting of the ways. He made his arrows of divination bright; he consulted with images; he looked on the sacrifice. All the omens pointed to Jerusalem." Pitched (R. V., "encamped") against it — preparatory to assaulting the walls. He hemmed it

in, and erected towers for his engines of attack. On this same day, Ezekiel, then a captive in distant Babylon, was commissioned to foretell to his fellow-captives the utter destruction of the Holy City. Unto the eleventh year — a year and a half of successful resistance, owing largely to the strength of the walls.

During the early part of the siege Jeremiah predicted the coming captivity, and the return after seventy years. He bought a field in Anathoth as a sign of the certainty of the return (Jer. 32). During the respite granted by the Egyptian diversion, he warned the king that Nebuchadnezzar would come back. Seeking to leave the city, he was arrested on the charge of desertion and imprisoned. For his persistence in advising Zedekiah to surrender the city, he was violently assailed, and thrown into a deep well or pit, where he would have perished but for the king and his Ethiopian eunuch, Ebedmelech (Jer. 38).

6. The famine was sore in the city. — It reached the point where there was "no bread." "This," says Jamieson, "was a fulfillment of the prophetic denunciation threatened on the apostasy of the chosen people (Lev. 26: 29; Deut. 28: 53-57; Jer. 15: 2; 27: 13; Ezek. 4: 16)." Vivid hints are given to us in the Lamentations and Ezekiel of the awful extent of this visitation. An agonizing cry went up from all quarters of the city. Gaunt figures stalked along the streets, hollow-eyed and fierce for whatever would serve for food. The ties of family and nature were dissolved. Fathers ate the flesh of their sons (Ezek. 5: 10) and mothers devoured their newly-born babes (Lam. 2: 20).

The catastrophe was now at hand — the ruin foreseen by Moses from the very birth of the nation, foretold by the prophets and postponed for the sake of pious kings as often as it was provoked by their degenerate successors; held in suspense in remembrance of God's oath to David, but brought down at last by the shameless, persistent, inveterate violation of His covenant of piety and purity by the chosen people. Jehovah had done all He could by His prophets, whose words they despised, and misused their persons, "until the wrath of Jehovah arose against His people till there was no remedy" (Smith).

7. Then the city was broken up (R. V., "a breach was made in the city"). — The Chaldeans made their irruption into the lower city, according to Jeremiah's account (39: 3-5), and thence made their way into the temple. The names even of these Gentile intruders have been preserved (Jer. 39: 3). They took their stations in the middle court — "a spectacle never before seen in the inviolable sanctuary of Jehovah." The knell of doom had sounded. The work of carnage

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and rapine began: "The virgin marble of the courts ran red with blood, like a rocky wine-press in the vintage" (Lam. 1: 15). In far-off Babylon the prophet Ezekiel in solemn visage saw "the dawn of the dreadful day." That day — the ninth of Thammuz — has ever since been commemorated in the Jewish Church as a day of fasting and sorrow. Men of war fled . . . by night. — According to Josephus, the breach was effected at midnight. By the way of the gate between the two walls. — The "king's garden," where these walls were located, was, according to Nehemiah, at the pool of Siloam, i. e., at the mouth of the Tyropœon. Says Jamieson: "A trace of the uttermost of these two walls appears to be still extant in the rude pathway which crosses the mouth of the Tyropœon, on a mound hard by the old mulberry tree which marks the traditional spot of Isaiah's martyrdom." Went by the way of the plain (R. V., "of the Arabah"). — The assault was made on the north; the Jewish warriors and king fled southward, or southeastward.

8. Pursued after the king and overtook. — Josephus says that intelligence of the king's flight was communicated by deserters. The royal fugitives and attendants appear to have crossed the Mount of Olives and to have reached the plain of Jericho before they were overtaken. All his army was scattered. — He evidently tried to make a stand against his pursuers with the guard that attended him; but the soldiers were panic stricken and fled.

9, 10. Took the king — his family and princes also. Carried him to the king of Babylon to Riblah — a city on the northeast frontier of Palestine, in the territory of Hamath, on the great road between Babylon and Judea. Slew the sons of Zedekiah before his eyes — probably by impaling, or some such barbarous method. A terrible sight this, for the father to gaze upon the death-agonies of his own children, and to witness the extinction of his natural hope that a child of his might succeed him; but more terrible must have been the thought that his own treachery had signed their death-warrant.

11. Put out the eyes of Zedekiah. — It was customary, both among the Babylonians and the Persians, to inflict blindness upon princes who had forfeited their right to the throne. The method was either to pass a

red-hot copper plate before the eyes and thus dry up the humors, or to thrust the point of a dagger or spear into the eyes. In Zedekiah's case the literal rendering is, "they dug out the eyes." Carried him to Babylon. — Says Kell: "He was carried to Babylon, where he remained in prison until the day of his death; so that he came to Babylon, as Ezekiel (12: 13) had predicted, but did not see the land and there died." Josephus cites the singularity of his fate as a conclusive proof of the predictive power of the ancient prophets "as reconciling, in this unexpected manner, the apparent discrepancy between Jeremiah and Ezekiel" (Stanley).

The destruction of Jerusalem followed shortly after. Nebuchadnezzar had not been present at the assault and capture. He was away at Riblah watching the siege of Tyre. Nearly a month passed before orders came to destroy the city which he had twice before spared. Two days were spent collecting the booty. Then the torch was applied, and the temples and palaces and principal residences were reduced to ashes. The walls of the city were leveled to the ground. The sepulchres of the kings were invaded, and their bones thrown to the vultures and beasts of prey. Those who were left of the inhabitants were carried away captive — all but the poorest, who were permitted to remain behind to be vine-dressers and husbandmen. Terrible was the Divine vengeance. Jerusalem, "beautiful for situation, the joy of the whole earth," sat solitary.

#### IV Illustrative

1. Probably no capital city of equal consequence and antiquity was ever taken and retaken so many times as Jerusalem. We have no record of the date of its foundation; yet its subsequent history is one of continual conquests and continual restorations; and it is, no doubt, owing to these changes that the ground of the modern city is in many places thirty feet above the level of the old, and that the valleys which formerly intersected its divisions are now filled to their summits with soil and debris. Not including brief capitulations during the Maccabean and later Syrian disturbances, the city has sustained twenty-seven principal sieges and conquests, beginning with that of Joshua (about 1425 B. C.), and ending with that of the Turks (A. D. 1540) (Biblical Treasury).

2. In the neighboring heathen tribes there was a savage exultation — more bitter to the heart of Judah than the misfortune itself. There was the fierce Ammonite, clapping his hands and stamping with his feet; and the cold-blooded Moabite, calmly reviewing the descent of the sacred city to the level of the surrounding nations. The forgotten Philistine was there, reviving his old hatred. Tyre, on her distant island, rejoiced in the fall of a powerful rival: "I shall be replenished, now that she is laid waste." But deepest of all was the indignation roused by the sight of the nearest of kin, the race of Esau. There was an intoxication of delight in the wild Edomite chiefs, as at each successive stroke against the venerable walls they shouted: "Down with it! Down with it! even to the ground!" They stood in the passes to intercept the escape of those who would have fled down to the Jordan valley; they betrayed the fugitives; they indulged their barbarous revels on the temple hill. Long and loud has been the wall of execration which has gone up from the Jewish nation against Edom. It is the one imprecation which breaks forth from the Lamentations of Jeremiah; it is the culmination of the fierce threats of Ezekiel; it is the sole purpose of the short, sharp cry of Obadiah; it is the bitterest drop in the sad recollections of the Israelite captives by the waters of Babylon; and the one warlike strain of the "evangelical prophet" is inspired by the hope that the Divine Conqueror should come knee-deep in Idumean blood (Stanley).

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## WESLEYAN ACADEMY, WIL-BRAHAM

To thousands, scattered throughout our own and other lands, who may see the caption of this article, it will cause a thrill of joyful remembrance, as they recall days, more or less remote, when they were students in one of the loveliest spots, and in one of the best schools of its class, in the country.

At the request of Principal Newhall, the committee appointed at the last session of the New England Conference to visit Wesleyan Academy paid an additional and unannounced visit to the school at the beginning of the present month, for the purpose of seeing it in regular working order. For three days the committee carefully investigated everything connected with the institution from cuisine to class-room. The work of every instructor was examined with what care was possible in the time at our disposal. It affords great pleasure to the committee, as we know it will to all interested parties, to report that "Old Wesleyan" was never in a better condition to do its designed work, nor doing better work, than at the present time. The faculty give evidence of ability unsurpassed in any preparatory school, and their work is done in that patient, painstaking and thorough manner that promises well for those students under their care who will be equally faithful. The boarding department, under the care of Mr. Russell and his excellent wife, is all that could be reasonably desired. The discipline is excellent, and the methods employed to secure it seem to the committee to be marked with much common sense.

Where there are so many excellences, it might seem odious to mention anything in particular; but justice, not only to the school, but to those who may have sons and daughters whom they desire to send away to some boarding school, demands that special mention should be made of a few things:—

First, the Scientific department is especially excellent. During the past year several hundred dollars' worth of new apparatus has been added to this department, and more is expected in the near future. The method of teaching in this department is worthy of notice, it being the individual instead of the class-room method. From the beginning to the end of the course each student has the personal attention of the professor, as if he were the only student there. This method cannot fail to add greatly to the efficiency of the work done, and in the end highly recommend the school.

Second, the new Gymnasium, the gift from the estate of the late Horace Smith of Springfield, is the prominent feature of the school that demands special notice. The work done in, and in connection with, the Gymnasium is of itself alone sufficient to commend Wesleyan to the parents and their children all over the country. The building in itself and its equipment is said by experts to be second to none of its size in the country. Every student in the institution is carefully examined by an experienced, skillful and Christian medical examiner, and then all exercises are adapted to the various cases. The influence of these medical examinations alone upon the physical and the moral health of the students is incalculable for good.

Third, the religious influence of the institution is positive and intense. Every instructor is an active Christian, and gives evidence of a decided interest in the spiritual welfare of those under his care. A revival last winter that well-nigh swept in the whole school started in the private room of the medical examiner at the Gymnasium, in an earnest, heart-searching conversation between this Christian physician and some young men undergoing examination. So "Old Wesleyan" is a splendid place in which to find Christ as a personal Saviour. This religious feature of the school cannot be overestimated in its value to the boys and girls who may be so happy as to be sent there.

In looking over the Musical department, the committee were impressed with the necessity of a new building and some additional apparatus. The library also needs a generous increase, though the six thousand volumes now on its shelves are selected with care and excellent so far as they go.

The crying need of Wesleyan just at present is a new building for recitation purposes. Old "Academy Hall" is not fitted for the work for which it is now used. Historically, it is valuable, and should be retained forever upon the campus;

but a new building with modern appliances and larger should be erected at no distant date.

Parents and guardians: When the subject of where the boy and girl shall receive their preparatory education comes before you, don't forget "Old Wesleyan." You will make no mistake if you send them there. In every respect the school is eminently fitted to do for them what is most needed to prepare them for their life-work.

EDWARD W. VIRGIN,

CHARLES M. HALL,

CHARLES A. SHATTO,

Visiting Com., New England Conference.

## THE CONFERENCES

### NEW HAMPSHIRE CONFERENCE

#### Manchester District

Some of our good brethren are wondering what churches are likely to invite the Conference session of 1900 with its special interest, spiritual and ecclesiastical; and whether some one of the places on our district will win that prize, or if it will be suffered to fall to others. Possibly Lebanon or Keene or Nashua will put out a hand for this plum. We shall see.

Meantime, most of our charges in city and country are pushing for revival. Nashua, Newport, Sunapee, North Charlestown and West Unity, Derry and West Derry, the Salem churches and Henniker, all unmindful of business depression, but noting the consequent leisure days, are planning and pushing campaigns for souls, expecting success from the presence of the Lord of the vineyard.

Our people gratefully recognize the kindness of Bishop Mallalieu and Dr. Buckley in seconding the wise suggestion of Dr. Nutter for an increase of our missionary appropriation, and the grant accordingly; and yet in our field we could profitably use four times as much as we receive in maintaining the work. Some men, even in our ministry, seeing the larger liberality of the Congregational Board, have lately asked it to take up some of our weak fields, thinking they must else be abandoned altogether.

We do feel that our Board of Church Extension has unnecessarily greatly hindered our work by transferring to other fields some hundreds of dollars really belonging to us and necessary to the development of our struggling band on Crown Hill in Nashua, but we are sure the inadvertence will be remedied at the earliest possible moment. Meantime, with all heroism, our handful is striving to "brighten up the crown" by "hearty hard work for God and souls" and sacrificial offering.

The winter started in with tremendous earnestness on this district Saturday evening, Nov. 26, and the big drifts punctuated the progress of ministry and laity on the 27th, putting a full stop to a veteran presiding elder's march en route to Sunapee, and making necessary an extra hundred-mile excursion to be enjoyed later. Good quarters, a warm welcome, and excellent company made the detention enjoyable, however, and we trust the Lord's weather will in no case permanently hinder His work.

The funeral of the wife of Rev. W. A. Hudson took place at East Lempster, Nov. 23, and was attended by Pastors Goodrich, Tasker, Deetz, and others. Revs. W. H. Hutchin and J. Hooper conducted the services. Thus early did this earnest Christian woman exchange labor for refreshment, entering into the joy of her Lord. The prayers and substantial sympathy of our people will doubtless be continued on behalf of this doubly afflicted worthy brother and his motherless girls.

Miss Florence, daughter of Rev. Dr. C. E. Hall, of Lebanon, goes very soon to Southern California for the winter. She expects to visit friends in Pasadena and Los Angeles.

Presiding Elder J. A. Ballantyne, of Pittsburg Conference, having invited Rev. W. A. Prosser, of Enfield and West Canaan, to a place in his district, that field is being supplied by Rev. J. E. Montgomery, a local preacher of St. Paul's Church, Manchester.

SIMMON.

#### Concord District

Rumney.—An effort is being made to repair the church property. The parsonage is receiving a coat of paint, and the church a new roof. More will be done if the money comes in to pay the bills.

Warren.—Rev. W. T. Boultenhouse held a series of meetings lasting nearly a month. A few neighboring pastors came to his help, but he did most of the preaching himself. Several were hopefully converted, and the people were deeply stirred. The end is not yet.

Monroe and North Monroe.—The pastor of this field, Rev. I. C. Brown, is recovering his health. He has reduced his avoirdupois about thirty pounds, and hopes to bring it down about as much more. By a careful diet and more exercise as a pedestrian, he hopes to continue able for service. The work is in a healthy condition.

Woodsville.—We reached here in the first great snowstorm of the season, having driven in it twenty miles during the day. The people who would have made the congregation were unable to get out, for traveling was almost impossible. We had as many as were in the ark, and enjoyed a good service together. The work is moving well. The pastor and wife are much in favor with the people. The ladies have put a furnace into the parsonage that is greatly appreciated this weather.

Concord, First Church.—We regret to learn that Rev. E. Snow does not improve as he had hoped to. He has had the general oversight of his work, while he has secured others to do his preaching. It is a misfortune both for himself and his church.

Franklin Falls.—There was a fair attendance at the Preachers' Meeting, and a large turnout of the people of the city. The committee had provided an excellent program. Those who came were well prepared. W. H. Hutchin discussed doctrinal preaching in relation to religious awakenings; C. E. Eaton, the tithing system; J. L. Felt, the value of song in the work of revival; Dr. Knowles, the duty of the United States as a Christian nation toward Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines. A paper written by A. L. Smith on whether the subsidence of the revival indicates a religious decline was read by Roscoe Sanderson. All these papers were thoroughly discussed. Mr. George E. Whitaker, the new publishing agent of ZION'S HERALD, was present and presented the interests of that paper. The feature of special interest was the presence of Bishop Mallalieu, who lectured on "Moses in the Koran," and preached. This was a great pleasure to the people, who came out in large numbers to hear him. It would be very helpful to our work if more of our chief ministers could be seen in these smaller charges in the interim of the Conferences. Rev. C. U. Dunning and his people did all in their power to make the visit of the brethren a very pleasant one. At the close of the evening service a reception was tendered the Bishop in the vestry, and cake and coffee were served.

At the close of the Franklin Falls meeting

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Bishop Mallalieu, accompanied by the presiding elder, went to Bristol, where Rev. J. L. Felt had planned a series of services. In the afternoon the presiding elder preached, and in the evening the Bishop. The next evening Rev. W. H. Hutchin came from Concord and preached. The next morning found the Bishop at the Conference Seminary, where he addressed the students. He is certainly a very busy man. His visit among us will be productive of much good. B.

#### Dover District

**Lawrence, St. Paul's.**—This church realized the snug little sum of \$173 from their annual sale and supper. The people worked faithfully, had a good time, and were well repaid. Rev. C. H. Farnsworth and wife were at the missionary meeting in Providence.

**Lawrence, St. Mark's.**—This society is gradually strengthening its borders. Rev. W. S. Searle is hard at work, planning, praying, pushing.

**Salisbury.**—Meetings are well attended, and spiritual interests are deepening. Pastor and people are expecting a revival. May it come with old-time power!

**Greenland.**—Dr. Chapman's fine residence is completed, and will soon be occupied. Methodism rejoices in anticipation of having the Doctor and his family so near the church. Dr. C. E. Hall has sold his farm home, much to the sorrow of the people. With home, church and missionary duties, the pastor's wife is a very busy woman. Church attendance is good. Finances are well looked after.

**West Hampstead.**—Rev. J. H. Knott and wife are taking a two weeks' vacation in Jefferson, visiting their daughter, Mrs. Noyes. The presiding elder planned to preach four times on Sunday, Nov. 27—at West Hampstead, Sandown, East Hampstead, and West Kingston. The blizzard came, so he concluded to keep indoors at Mr. George's—a most hospitable home. Monday morning he reached his train on time by climbing fences, crossing fields, walking through snow, and rolling over drifts otherwise impassable. The man with a kodak lost the opportunity of a lifetime.

**Sandown.**—Rev. C. H. Smith and wife are at their daughter's in Haverhill, Mass., for the winter.

**Somersworth.**—The Thurston Circuit of the Epworth League was recently entertained by this society. Rev. Frederick N. Upham delivered a fine address. The parents of Mrs. Cramer, from Pennsylvania, are making their home at the parsonage for the winter.

**Dover.**—A splendid concert was given in St. John's Church in October under the auspices of the choir. Rev. Dr. J. W. Hamilton gave an able address in the interests of the Freedmen's Aid, Sunday morning, Nov. 13. He also spoke at Somersworth in the afternoon and in Rochester in the evening. Union Thanksgiving services were held in this church, Rev. Mr. Shattuck of the Advent church preaching. Seven preachers were present.

**Amesbury.**—Bishop Mallalieu gave a very helpful address to the Epworth Leaguers of Mallalieu Circuit in this church, the evening of Nov. 17. A reception was given in the afternoon to the Bishop at the parsonage. Refreshments were served in the vestry. A number of preachers and their wives were present. In cash and pledges \$30 were raised to support a teacher for one year in India.

**Haverhill, Grace Church.**—A great sorrow has come to this church in the death of Mrs. Dr. Chase. Mrs. Chase was a lady of rare gifts and graces. She had traveled widely and wisely. All was consecrated to God. The Doctor has the deep sympathy of a large circle of friends.

**Personal.**—The writer and his two sons have been taking a brief vacation in Littleton, and were present at the Methodist church, Sunday, Nov. 13. Congregations were large morning and evening. Rev. T. Whiteside and wife are happy in their home and work; and well they may be, for souls are being converted and the people rejoice. Rev. C. M. Howard is in better health than one year ago, and expects to take regular work in the spring. Mrs. Howard represented the Sunday-school at the State Convention in Rochester.

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## MAINE CONFERENCE

### Augusta District

**East Livermore and Fayette.**—A very pleasant and successful harvest concert was recently held at Fayette. The pastor's wife was the principal factor in the preparation. Sixty dollars have been spent in shingling the horse-sheds at East Livermore. Repairs are being made on the chapel at Fayette Corner. The pastor, with his wife, has made 150 calls during the quarter. The pastor's mother is in somewhat better health.

**Livermore Falls.**—Rev. G. R. Palmer has received 12 on probation as the fruit of the recent revival. Twenty have professed conversion, but some were from other towns. Several have been received into full connection. Congregations are large. The Sunday-school has an average attendance of ninety. Benevolences are being looked after. Mrs. Palmer is often called away for missionary addresses.

**Livermore and Hartford.**—Rev. S. E. Leech's health is much improved. The walls and ceiling of the church have been newly tinted, and other improvements have been made, all amounting to \$100, and the bills paid. One hundred and twenty-four pastoral calls have been made during the quarter. Something has been contributed on all the benevolences. At a recent week-day quarterly meeting service there were a love-feast, sermon, communion, general class, and quarterly conference. Some came a long distance, and had a basket-dinner at the church. Rev. M. K. Mabry and wife are now members of this charge. They were present and helpfully participated in the services. He preaches at North Turner Bridge, leads a class, and has established several Sunday-schools. His mother is capable of doing quite a good deal of work. She is in her ninety-third year.

**Mt. Vernon and Vienna.**—Evangelist H. L. Gale has recently held revival services here with good results. Twelve have signified their preference for the Methodist Church. Rev. A. S.

Staples and wife had a pleasant vacation in the early autumn in Boston and vicinity.

**Industry and Starks.**—We were here on Nov. 27, the day of the blizzard. Twenty-five braved the storm (Sixteen were present in a large church in one of our cities.) Rev. J. Moulton is doing faithful work here. He is helping those who were gathered in during the revival a few years ago, and is sowing seed for another harvest. He finds all the people exceedingly kind. He is one of our best-read local preachers. He faithfully presents all the benevolent claims, and is urging the official members to adopt better business methods in the management of the finances. His daughter, Agnes, is his efficient helper in the home and in the church. A private telephone wire connects the parsonage with the nearest neighbor. Mrs. Fairbanks, widow of the late Jonathan Fairbanks, though well advanced in years, was one of the few who attended service on this very stormy day.

**New Sharon.**—Pastor Ryder showed his pluck by riding six miles in the teeth of the storm to attend a service at Mercer on the afternoon of Nov. 27, and found no one present. This writer thinks this was hardly wise, as he had only three out in the morning and the storm increased in violence. Rev. E. V. Wheeler, of Madrid, has recently assisted the pastor in revival services. Some of the converts promise to be very valuable additions to the church. Including some who were awakened early in the year, twenty have been converted or reclaimed on the charge during the present Conference year. A new furnace has been put into the church at a cost of \$64. The money was procured by a course of lectures last winter. The pastor has done considerable labor with his hands in this enterprise. He looks faithfully after all the interests of the church. He has what Dr. Goucher calls "the third blessing—the baptism of common sense." His wife is a help on all lines.

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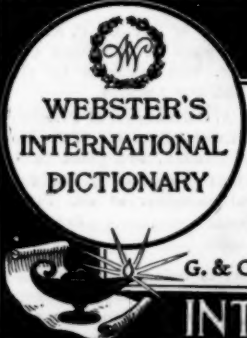
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visits here we greatly miss the late Rev. R. H. Kimball and wife.

**Augusta.**—Dr. Stackpole is steadily tightening his grip upon the people. Since the close of the vacation season the congregation has been steadily increasing. His strong sermons are greatly appreciated. The evening service of Nov. 20 was the largest during the present Conference year. The Epworth League is in a lapsed condition. We wish it might be revived, and that we might have here, in the capital city of the State, a strong and helpful League.

A. S. L.

#### Portland District

**West Kennebunk.**—The Sunday-school prospers under the care of Miss Lottie Stevens, daughter of a deceased veteran of the Maine Conference. Mrs. Stevens lives here with her daughter. The pastor, Rev. J. H. Bounds, supplies a Free Baptist Church on Sabbath afternoons. Mrs. Bounds was recently called home by the sudden death in a railroad accident of a brother who was a member of Mr. Booth's "American Volunteers."

**Kennebunk.**—One hundred dollars of the parsonage debt will be paid on Jan. 1. The Epworth League has repaired the vestry with paint, paper and carpets at a cost of about \$75. About one-half the expense was borne by Mr. C. H. Clark.

**Saco Road.**—Seven horse sheds have been built here at a cost of \$85.

**Westbrook.**—Five members have been received from probation, 3 by letter and 5 on probation, this quarter. The Sunday-school has increased in attendance, and the Epworth League is active in all departments.

**Portland.**—Portland and vicinity is deeply afflicted by the loss of the steamship Portland. Several of the victims were members of our Methodist churches, and others were regular attendants.

**Portland, Chestnut St.**—Mr. I. N. Halliday, the efficient superintendent of the Sabbath-school of this church, has been appointed field-worker of the Maine Sunday-school Association. He plans to spend a portion of this winter at the Bible Normal College at Springfield, Mass. He has for years been an enthusiastic worker in the Sunday-school. He will be greatly missed in his own church, but will be a valuable helper in the larger field to which he has been called. Any schools that desire his help should write him at once. He wisely plans to do more working among the schools than talking in conventions.

E. O. T.

#### EAST MAINE CONFERENCE

##### Rockland District

**Friendship.**—All benevolent apportionments except missions are raised in full, and that is

sure to be given. This church has helped on the missionary debt three times, and joins in the "shout of victory." The salary of the minister is paid to date. The church building is being painted. This, with the interior improvements of last year, puts the property in fine condition. It is to be insured in the "Methodist Insurance Society." When this charge rebuilds its parsonage or secures a new one, it will be one of the most pleasant on the district. A fund has been started for that purpose.

**Bremen and West Waldoboro.**—Nov. 20, one lady was baptized at Medomak. A good spirit pervades the charge. All services are well sustained, and the pastor's salary is paid to date. F. H. Jones was to assist in revival work, but sickness has prevented his coming. A bright young man, converted last year, is to attend our Conference Seminary.

**Orff's Corner.**—The annual harvest home was a success. Harmony and hope are on the increase. Revival meetings have been held.

**Searsmont.**—Saturday evening, Nov. 26, we met a large quarterly conference, but Sunday we beheld only the raging storm. Seldom have we witnessed such a blizzard. Twice on Monday we attempted to leave town, and failed. Only one road was "open" on Tuesday, and that in the wrong direction, but we took it and arrived home at 4 p. m., driving twenty-five miles on wheels. Out of six appointments we met only one. Here we found the work moving pleasantly. Much-needed repairs and improvements have been made on the stable, amounting to about \$50. A "home camp-meeting" is to be held in December.

**Rockland.**—Knox Circuit League, recently organized, held its first regular meeting with the chapter at Rockland, Monday afternoon and evening, Nov. 21. The praise service was led by T. C. Dickens, of Camden. Papers were read upon: "How We can be of the Most Use to Each Other as Epworthians," Mrs. T. S. Ross, of Camden; "How to Keep the Juniors Interested," Mrs. A. L. Nutter, of Friendship; "What Aggressive Work can the League Do?" Rev. V. E. Hills, of Union. These papers were filled with helpful thoughts and will be a great inspiration to the earnest League workers who listened. The subject, "Are Epworthians Fulfilling their Mission?" was discussed at great length. A constitution was adopted, and the convention voted to meet four times per year, in the months of February, May, September and November.

The evening meeting was opened at 7 o'clock with a devotional service. Solos were rendered by Dr. Richard and Miss Caro Billings of Rockland. A fine address was given by Rev. G. E. Edgett, of South Thomaston, upon, "What For, and How?" The convention closed with a consecration service led by Rev. F. E. White, of

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Rockland. The next meeting will be at Camden in February. W. W. O.

#### N. E. SOUTHERN CONFERENCE

##### New Bedford District

**Nantucket.**—Nov. 6, one probationer was received into full membership. Since then three have requested prayers. A reception was tendered the newly-wedded pastor and wife, Rev. and Mrs. C. A. Lockwood, Nov. 9. The vestry was transformed into a cheerful drawing-room. A large number of friends both in and out of the church extended greetings. A handsome banquet lamp and gifts of silver-ware were presented during the evening. The Ladies' Aid and Epworth League held a highly successful social and entertainment, Nov. 17.

**Provincetown, Centre Church.**—The parsonage has undergone extensive repairs. An addition has been built which gives an enlarged kitchen and a fully equipped bath-room. The house has been shingled and painted. "Rally week" was a source of spiritual gain to both the churches. The social services have increased in attendance as a result. At the union Thanksgiving services, held in this church, Rev. W. I. Ward, the pastor, preached the sermon. The Provincetown Advocate of Nov. 17 says: "Centre M. E. Church will aim to secure increased financial support by penny contributions to be given each day of the year in order to discontinue the unceasing round of suppers given last year. Solicitors have been calling upon parishioners the past week requesting them to pledge their 'penny a day.'"

**Fall River, Summerfield Church.**—Pastor and people are rejoicing over the fulfillment of long-cherished hopes. The church building has been thoroughly renovated. A new steel ceiling has been put into the auditorium, the walls redecorated, a handsome new carpet laid, and new quartered-oak pews on the circular plan have replaced the old assembly chairs. The entire

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church property — parsonage, sheds, and fences — has been painted. An addition has been built on the rear of the church, the lower story of which serves as a room for the Ladies' Social, the upper as an organ loft. Into this an elegant new organ has been put, built by Mr. James Cole of Boston. This beautiful, sweet-toned instrument of 25 registers, valued at \$2,000, was made possible by the generous gift of one-half that sum by Mrs. Mary H. Todd, a member of the church, who thus perpetuates the memory of her parents, the dedicatory plate showing that it is erected "To the glory of God and in memory of Job T. and Elizabeth D. Wilson by a grateful daughter and friends." It is to be known as the Wilson memorial organ. The total expenditures have been about \$4,500, three-fourths of which sum is provided for in cash and pledges.

The church was reopened with appropriate services, Sept. 13, at 10.30 A. M., the pastor, Rev. Louis M. Flocken, preaching on "Reverencing the House of God" (Lev. 19: 30). He also baptized 2 persons and received 11 into full connection from probation and 2 by letter. At 3 P. M. a platform service was held, Mayor A. M. Jackson, Revs. H. A. Ridgway, J. H. MacDonald and S. O. Benton, D. D., making brief addresses. Dr. Benton offered the rededicatorial prayer.

Oct. 25th the organ was completed, and the same evening was opened with a recital by Mr. Wm. Stansfield, F. R. S. O., organist of St. John the Evangelist Church, Boston. Miss Jennie P. Holmes was the soloist of the occasion. Sunday, Oct. 30, dedicatory services were held. Rev. T. J. Everett, presiding elder, preached the morning sermon from Psa. 144: 1: "Praise ye the Lord," which is the Scripture text over the arch above the organ. Rev. Dr. M. D. Buell, dean of Boston University School of Theology, preached a stirring sermon at 3 P. M., and in the evening a praise service of much power, led by the pastor, closed a day long to be remembered in the history of this church.

On Saturday, Nov. 12, the annual reunion and ingathering was held. A collation was served from 5.30 to 7. At 7.30 a fine program was rendered, one feature of which was the singing of a hymn, "Prayer for Unity," composed by the pastor for the occasion. L. S.

#### Norwich District

**South Manchester.** — A most interesting and profitable "Old-time Service" was held on a recent Sunday. The Epworth League sent carriages for those who could not otherwise attend. Rev. J. S. Wadsworth preached a tender, comforting and effective Gospel sermon. Mrs. Harriet House, who is in her 100th year, was one of the most interested, intelligent and appreciative listeners. In the love-feast which followed the sermon she gave a clear and glowing testimony for her Saviour. Four generations were represented in the pew in which this aged and honored disciple sat. Over ninety cards, containing the text of the sermon, with scarlet carnations tied with white ribbon, were presented to the elderly people by the Epworthians as souvenirs of the occasion. The benevolent collections have all been taken, and the droppings of a spiritual refreshing are already manifest. Six adults have been forward as seekers, in the regular services, within a week. The indications are that Pastor Wadsworth's most successful pastorate of five years with this strong, vigorous church and loyal people will close, as it began and has continued, with gracious manifestations of revival power and blessing. May the expectation be more than realized!

**Manchester.** — Four weeks of special revival services have recently been held, with gracious results. The pastor, Rev. E. P. Phreaner, was abundant in labors, and was most efficiently aided by Rev. J. E. Fischer, formerly of the William Taylor Mission in Central America, and later a member of the Southern California Conference. He is a successful worker in the evangelistic field, a clear and forceful preacher, safe and



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practical in his methods, and in the truest sense the pastor's helper, not his rival. The church membership has been greatly blessed and quickened, and twenty-two persons have professed conversion, twenty of whom have joined on probation.

**Portland.** — The Earnest Workers and Epworth League recently held a very successful bazar and supper two nights, and netted \$186. Much credit is due the members of both societies for their earnest, faithful work. Rev. E. D. Dyson's faithful work as preacher and pastor is highly appreciated, and the outlook is encouraging.

**Wapping.** — Rev. S. J. Rook and his faithful helpmate believe in sowing beside all waters, and all departments of the work are carefully fostered with an eye to practical results. The work in the Junior League, of which Mrs. Rook has the charge, is particularly hopeful and encouraging. Through the influence and generosity of Mr. J. R. Beetem, of Flushing, N. Y., formerly of Carlisle, Pa., the Juniors were able to present the church with a beautiful new Epworth organ. An organ recital and concert, given on the evening when the organ was presented, was enjoyed by a most appreciative audience, and a neat little sum of money was realized for the Junior treasury.

**Moosup.** — The Epworth League entertained the Danielson League, Sept. 30, and the return visit was made Nov. 4. A delightful social time was enjoyed at both gatherings. Mr. J. E. C. Farnham, the Conference president, delivered a very fine address at Moosup. This enterprising chapter is making a tour of Europe for its literary work the present season, and great interest is manifested in the trip. A piano has been provided for the vestry, which adds much to the enjoyment of the League socials and devotional meetings. The benevolent collections are nearly all taken and will be the largest in the history of the church. The indefatigable pastor, Rev. John Oldham, is marshaling all his forces for steady warfare and certain victory. "Shout, thou inhabitant of Zion, for great is the Holy One of Israel in the midst of thee!"

SCRIPTUM.

## NEW ENGLAND CONFERENCE

### North District

**First Church, Somerville.** — On Sunday morning 2 were received on probation and 14 by letter. The pastor, Rev. G. S. Butters, is preaching to large congregations.

**Flint St., Somerville.** — The second prize in the Somerville Citizen competition awarded to Thanksgiving stories was taken by Miss Sarah G. Pomeroy, daughter of Rev. F. T. Pomeroy, of Flint St., for a story entitled "The Prima Donna's Thanksgiving."

**Harvard St., Cambridge.** — Dr. A. B. Kendig has just closed a successful period of Gospel mission services with this church. Every sermon of this earnest man searched to the very heart-centre of the hearer. His cogent expositions of Scripture and thrilling appeals produced a profound impression upon the audiences. At the last communion service 12 were received into membership by letter, and 30 gave their names as probationers in the church. The Epworth League in this charge is in sympathetic touch with aggressive Christian work. The president, Arthur E. Packard, is a young man full of resources, and worked his chapter to fine advantage during the special services. The Sunday-school, under the manage-

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ment of O. H. Durrell, is steadily increasing in numbers, and responds heartily to the direct and business-like methods of the worthy superintendent. Rev. E. M. Taylor, D. D., is pastor.

**Lowell, Worthen St.** — The Lowell Mail of Nov. 28 contains a lengthy abstract of the sermon preached by Rev. E. T. Curnick, D. D., in his pulpit on the previous Sunday, upon "The Duty of the United States to Cuba and the Philippines." He gives many reasons why the United States should retain the Philippines.

**Hudson.** — The reopening services of this church occurred on Thursday evening, a full report of which will be given in the next issue.

### East District

**Saugus Centre.** — The work on this charge has progressed very well during the present Conference year. The Epworth League has conducted excellent prayer services, and both the Mercy and Help and Social departments have been busy. Twice lectures upon Spain have been given by Mrs. F. W. Gillette, of Somerville, who related her personal experiences in that land, illustrated by curios and carefully-chosen photographs. The pastor, Rev. L. I. Holway, was remembered

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For rheumatism that foe of mankind, I have a simple remedy which cured me after many years of suffering and has since proven its wonderful curative power in thousands of apparently hopeless cases. In fact, so pronounced have been the



JOHN A. SMITH.

cures, that multitudes of former sufferers consider it nature's antidote for rheumatism. Many a bedridden person, also some who walked on crutches, regained their health through this marvelous cure, and in order that every similarly afflicted reader or their friends may learn about it, I will gladly mail them a trial package with directions for use and other information free, even if more than 15,000 persons should apply. Distressing cases of rheumatism from 20 to 40 years' standing yielded to the benign influence of this remedy, of which I mention a few: In Pittsburg, Ind., it cured a druggist whose rheumatism dated back as far as the civil war. In Keuterville, Idaho, it cured a man who was bed-ridden for 15 years. In Fountain City, Wis., it cured Hon. Jacob Sexaur, a man who suffered for 33 years notwithstanding employing 7 physicians. In Seguin, Texas, it cured a man who was afflicted for 41 years. In Amsterdam, N. Y., it cured a lady who nearly became insane from pain. Mr. J. T. Carter, of Fork Church, N. C., a reader of the *Christian Endeavor World*, was quickly cured after suffering untold agonies for many years. Mr. N. T. Spafford, of Newton, Mass., says that, through the kind providence of the Lord, he was directed to Mr. Smith's remedy and was quickly cured after suffering for several years.

The original letters of above cures, besides thousands of others, can be seen at my office. No one should despair, but write for a free trial package and other information. Address John A. Smith, 802 Summerfield Church Building, Milwaukee, Wis.

### CURED OF CANCER OF TWENTY-FOUR YEARS' STANDING

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Sept. 30th, 1896.  
DR. E. RINEHART, Indianapolis, Ind.:  
DEAR DOCTOR—It is with pleasure that I can bear testimony in behalf of your wonderful success in the treatment of cancer. I was for twenty-four years a sufferer from a cancer, the size of a quarter of dollar on the temple, and if possible, I was more a sufferer in mind, from the dread of consequences, than in body. I heard of your treating cancer, and called upon you, and during a very pleasant talk, you advised me to take your treatment, and am rejoiced to bear witness that under your care and treatment, the disease was eradicated and permanently cured, and there remains but slight evidence, even by scar, that a cancer ever existed there. I can most heartily recommend your treatment and skill to all afflicted with cancer or skin diseases, and will be pleased to answer all letters of inquiry, if a stamped envelope is enclosed.

Yours very respectfully, BENJAMIN CARBET,  
225 Douglas St., Indianapolis, Ind.  
Persons afflicted or desiring full information in regard to treatment, should send for a Free Book to DR. E. RINEHART, Lock Box 221, Indianapolis, Ind.

very kindly on Thanksgiving eve with a turkey, vegetables and fruit. A good spirit prevails.

U.

W. F. M. S. — On Nov. 17 the W. F. M. S. of Boston District met at Stanton Ave. Church, Dorchester. Notwithstanding steady rain, a number of earnest women were present at 10 o'clock, at the opening devotions led by Mrs. Daniel Steele. Out of thirty auxiliaries eighteen reported their work. Mrs. Albert Barber spoke of Children's Work. Miss Mary E. Holt placed before us a word-picture of the efficiency and devotion of the women in the recent session of the General Executive at Indianapolis. Mrs. C. H. Stackpole led the afternoon devotional service. Miss Butler gave a touching tribute to the life and work of Miss Hastings, late of Mexico. Mrs. Albert Barber told the best things of the Branch annual at St. Albans. Miss McDowell took the audience on a map-excursion through the Chinese missions, presenting the work, workers, and methods of travel, interspersed with vivid descriptions of scenery and customs. Three young ladies in costume spoke of "Girls Here and There." Mrs. Nutter fittingly presented the need of our Methodist young women and the success of all proper efforts to enlist their interest in the world-wide kingdom.

CARRIE B. STEELE, Rec. Sec.

W. F. M. S. — The clouds of the early morning dispersed and the sun shone in his kindest fashion upon the delegates of Cambridge District W. F. M. S., who gathered on Wednesday, Nov. 16, in the cheerful and attractive Park Avenue Church, West Somerville. The enforced absence of the president, through illness, caused sincere regret. Miss Cushman presided. The opening prayer by Dr. McDonald was an inspiration. The reports of auxiliaries and young women's societies showed considerable advance and broader purposes for the coming months. The district which had so keenly felt their loss in the election of their secretary, Mrs. Wagner, to the presidency of the Branch, considered themselves fortunate in securing Mrs. Richards for the place. "Echoes" from the Branch annual and General Executive meetings brought much that was rich in thought, valuable in information, and stimulating for work in the auxiliaries. Mrs. Small's "Endogams and Exogams," read by Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Hanford's "Christ Over Against the Treasury," read by Mrs. Hutchinson, Mrs. Nutter's impressions of the General Executive and also the meeting of the Missionary Committee in Providence, and Miss Holt's clear putting of the district's share of obligation toward the appropriated \$34,000, were all most helpful features of the afternoon. Mrs. Wagner, introduced as an old friend in a new capacity, conducted a question-box of practical value. Miss Nichols, of the Woman's College, Lucknow, India, made a most interesting address. The genial presence of the pastor, Rev. Garrett Beekman, and the solo singing of his accomplished daughter and that of Mrs. Crockett added pleasure to the meeting. The visitors partook of a delicious lunch prepared by the Park Ave. auxiliary, and felt that the entire program of the day has been a "feast of fat things; of wines on the lees well refined."

GRACE G. SMITH, Sec.

#### West District

Springfield, Trinity. — On Thanksgiving Day the pastor, Rev. A. C. Skinner, preached at a union Thanksgiving service of the Methodist churches of the city in Grace Church. At the third quarterly conference, held Nov. 17, the pastor's report showed that during the Conference year to that date there had been 9 baptisms; 2 received on probation; 14 received by letter; 19 received from probation; 16 removals by letter. Mr. Skinner had attended 12 funerals, and made 505 pastoral calls. On Nov. 6, three persons were at the altar seeking Christ. The church and pastor are holding revival services without any extra meetings and without a professional revivalist. The regular Sunday night and Thursday night meetings are utilized, and there is some interest, as indicated above. Every Methodist pastor and every Methodist layman ought to be an evangelist. Is there any escape from this proposition?

Chicopee Falls. — On Sunday, Nov. 27, when the other Protestant churches held no services on account of the severe storm, our church held meetings both morning and evening, though with small numbers in attendance. There is some

special religious interest, and faithful souls are praying for its intensifying.

Feeding Hills. — Under the guise of a "Ladies' Aid" meeting, the good women of this charge gathered in large numbers at the parsonage on the afternoon and evening of Wednesday, Nov. 16, and on their departure the occupants of the house were richer by the materials for an excellent Thanksgiving dinner.

Enfield. — The pastor, Rev. W. T. Miller, and the church are rejoicing over good meetings and a few clear conversions. They are looking for a gracious outpouring of the Holy Spirit.

Spencer. — Revival services were held during the month of October, the pastor, Rev. R. E.

## CATARRH OF THE STOMACH

A Pleasant, Simple but Safe, and Effectual Cure for It

Catarrh of the stomach has long been considered the next thing to incurable. The usual symptoms are a full or bloating sensation after eating, accompanied sometimes with sour or watery risings, a formation of gases, causing pressure on the heart and lungs, and difficult breathing; headaches, sickle appetite, nervousness and a general played out, languid feeling.

There is often a foul taste in the mouth, coated tongue, and if the interior of the stomach could be seen it would show a slimy, inflamed condition.

The cure for this common and obstinate trouble is found in a treatment which causes the food to be readily, thoroughly digested before it has time to ferment and irritate the delicate mucous surfaces of the stomach. To secure a prompt and healthy digestion is the one necessary thing to do and when normal digestion is secured the catarrhal condition will have disappeared.

According to Dr. Harlandson the safest and best treatment is to use after each meal a tablet composed of Diastase, Aseptic Pepsin, a Little Nux, Golden Seal and fruit acids. These tablets can now be found at all drug stores under the name of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, and not being a patent medicine, can be used with perfect safety and assurance that healthy appetite and thorough digestion will follow their regular use after meals.

Mr. N. J. Booher of 2710 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill., writes: "Catarrh is a local condition, resulting from a neglected cold in the head, whereby the lining membrane of the nose becomes inflamed and the poisonous discharge therefrom, passing backward into the throat, reaches the stomach, thus producing catarrh of the stomach. Medical authorities prescribed for me for three years for catarrh of stomach without cure; but today I am the happiest of men after using only one box of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. I cannot find appropriate words to express my good feeling. I have found flesh, appetite and sound rest from their use."

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is the safest preparation as well as the simplest and most convenient remedy for any form of indigestion, catarrh of stomach, biliousness, sour stomach, heartburn and bloating after meals.

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MISS LILLIE FRUSH, Elwood, Ind., writes—Three years ago I was a mere skeleton and thought to be a hopeless victim of Catarrhal Consumption. My entire system was saturated and diseased with the catarrhal poison. I belonged to a consumptive family and no one ever expected me to get well again; but I was placed in charge of Dr. M. Bealy who gave me his Sana-Cera treatment. Shortly, the coughing spells left me, my appetite returned, I grew stronger, increased in weight and after a 3 months' course was completely cured. I am now in perfect health and a stout hearty woman, as you will see by my photograph.

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Smith, being assisted by several members of the Salvation Army. Some of the older members of the church pronounced the series of meetings the best ever held in this church. The average attendance was about 300. Nearly fifty persons were at the altar seeking salvation. The pastor has received 27 on probation, and has baptized 20. A probationers' class has been formed, and is conducted by the pastor. A new organization called "The Christian Brotherhood" has been started, its primary aim being to assist the pastor in aggressive Christian work. It is composed of about twenty of the male members of the church. The Brotherhood has organized an orchestra, which assists in the Sunday evening Gospel service. Last Tuesday seventy-four were present at the three class meetings. All the services of the church are well sustained and are characterized by a harmonious, earnest spirit. Nineteen new members have recently been added to the League, which raises the membership to 95. A number of new members have also been added to the Sunday-school, and the average attendance is on the increase. Business has been very dull in the town, and the church suffers in consequence; indeed, scarcely a person in the church has had steady employment during the past six months. It is encouraging, however, to note that, in spite of the financial depression, the spiritual work of the church is increasingly efficient, and the people are hopeful.

*Westfield, First Church.*—The pastor, Rev. L. H. Dorchester, has recently conducted two weeks of Gospel meetings, with gracious results. There were eighteen seekers, nearly all adults, and many of them have already decided to unite with the church. These results are gratifying, especially in view of the fact that on several nights when the interest was greatest stormy weather lessened the attendance. This is the fifth consecutive year that the pastor has held revival meetings with this church, without calling in outside help, but depending on the co-operation of the members. Each year there have

been seekers, varying in number from 15 to 40, so that the aggregate is large.

*Winchendon.*—The ladies have paid for painting the parsonage recently. The religious interest is good, about ten having recently been converted. The pastor, Rev. A. L. Howe, "looks for results" every Sunday; no wonder, therefore, that some are converted. The evening audiences are by considerable larger than any other in the town.

*State St., Springfield.*—Last week saw a pleasant celebration at this church. Nov. 25 was the twenty-fifth anniversary of the dedication of the edifice now in use; and some time in November, seventy-five years ago, the old "Union St. Church," of which the house on State St. is the successor, was dedicated. The exact day of the latter event is not known; but last week the 25th and the 75th anniversaries respectively of the two events were celebrated. Dean Buell of the Theological School was to preach on Sunday, Nov. 27, but was prevented by the storm. On Tuesday evening an enjoyable love-feast was held, in charge of Dr. J. O. Knowles.

Wednesday evening, Nov. 30, was a time to be long remembered by the good people of this church. The vestry was decorated with bunting and flags; an orchestra furnished music; and the exercises of the evening were enlivened by solos by Miss Bertha Newell and Mr. Eugene Hosmer of State St. Church, and Miss Heath, daughter of Rev. W. J. Heath. After an informal reception and lunch came a more formal reception, the people being presented to as many of the former pastors of Union St. and State St. Churches as were present, the number including Rev. Joseph Scott of Springfield, Rev. Dr. J. H. Mansfield of Brookline, Rev. W. T. Perrin of Temple St. Church, Boston, and Rev. Dr. W. R. Newhall, of Wilbraham Academy; also to Revs. J. H. Gaylord, A. C. Skinner, E. P. Herrick, Charles Paulson and W. G. Seaman, the last of whom is pastor of State St. At 9 o'clock the master of ceremonies, Col. C. L. Young, after some re-

marks referring to his happy relations to the church and to the meaning of a twenty-fifth anniversary, introduced Rev. Joseph Scott, who



REV. WM. G. SEAMAN

spoke in a reminiscent mood of his pastorate, which began in 1866. Of this speech it is sufficient to say that it was one of Mr. Scott's addresses; it abounded in pathos and in humor. Dr. J. H. Mansfield was introduced and spoke especially of the revival which occurred during his pastorate at Union St.—the best of his ministry—in which over two hundred were gathered into the church. Rev. W. T. Perrin, Ph. D., who was pastor at State St. some eighteen years ago, characterized the church as one of the most spiritual, generous, and cordial that he had known, and referred to the clearing off of \$20,000 of debt during his pastorate. President W. R. Newhall spoke of the earnestness of the church and of the exceptionally good prayer-meetings enjoyed during his pastorate of four years. Remarks were also made by other ministers. Presiding Elder Knowles said that he had never known a church to die from giving too much, or to die when it was determined to live. He was sure there was still work for this church to do. Rev. A. C. Skinner extended the congratulations of himself and his people (Trinity, Springfield) and prayed God's blessing upon the work of the church. Rev. E. P. Herrick, of Grace Church, having been in charge in Springfield longer than any other pastor now stationed in the city, spoke not only for himself and his people, but also for the Methodism of Springfield, expressing hearty good-will and prayerful interest in the work of State St. The pastor, Rev. Wm. G. Seaman, Ph. D., owing to the lateness of the hour, refrained from delivering an address which he had prepared, but spoke of his gratitude for the blessings of the hour and for the opportunity for work before his church.

The old building on Union St., in which the society worshiped for fifty years, was removed to Belchertown, and there it stands today in a conspicuous place. It is said that even now some of the old members of the organization occasionally journey to Belchertown to sit in the pews which they occupied so many years ago. Since the building of the present edifice the society has seen some hard struggles. For a long time it was burdened with debt, which, however, disappeared years ago under the masterly leading and self-denying efforts of Revs. W. T. Perrin and W. E. Knox. The difficulties are not all overcome. Enough remain to demand heroic effort and to challenge the "faith that will not shrink." But there is a good degree of determination in the society; and it is hoped that under the energetic leadership of Mr. Seaman the upward path to eminent success may be uninterruptedly trodden.

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## CHURCH REGISTER

## Ministers, Attention!

There should be a healthy competition for the four superb sets of the Standard Dictionary which the publisher, having received in payment for advertising, offers as a special premium to the ministers, divided into four classes, who will secure the largest number of new subscribers to ZION'S HERALD before Jan. 1, 1899. This rich prize lies easily within the grasp of a large number of our ministers. It is a case in which pastors, while serving their people and their paper, may also serve themselves. In order to encourage some to make an effort who might otherwise think it useless, the opinion is expressed that any one who can secure ten new subscribers will stand a good chance to win. See inside cover of last week's issue.

PUBLISHER.

W. F. M. S. — The depot of supplies, 38 Bromfield St., Room 29, is ready to fill all orders for "Soobonagum Ammal," just received from Madras, India.

MISS DANFORTH'S ITINERARY. — The New England Branch of the W. F. M. S. gladly announces that Miss Mary A. Danforth will begin her itinerary Jan. 1. Applications for her must be made through the district secretaries, who will arrange for the dates of her speaking.

C. BUTLER, {  
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## CHRISTMAS MEMENTOS

## Beautiful Specimens

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Have recently landed direct importations by Steamers "Christiania" and "Serbia" from Hamburg, the "Sachem" and the "Pavonia" from Liverpool, the "English King" from Antwerp, and the "St. David" from Hong Kong, completing an attractive stock to choose from, comprising the newest shapes and decorations, selected by our foreign buyers the past season from the best Foreign and Domestic Potteries and Glass Houses.

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Flower Vases -- Plant Pots -- Tea Sets.  
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## DEATHS

MERRILL — In West Somerville, Mass., Nov. 14. Marion Clarke, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Merrill, aged 2 years, 3 months and 4 days. Interment at Centre Harbor, N. H.

W. F. M. S. — The convention for Worcester District occurs Friday, Dec. 9, at Trinity Church, Worcester. The Branch president, Mrs. Jesse Wagner, the treasurer, Miss M. E. Holt, the Branch home secretary, Miss Clementina Butler, the Conference secretary, Mrs. C. H. Hanaford, and nearly if not all the nine district secretaries of Conference will be present and take part. Miss Florence Nichols, of India, will give an address in the afternoon. No one on the district can afford to miss this wonderful opportunity to meet and hear from so many of our official workers.

Lunch served at noon for 15 cents. A special table for the pastors and their wives. All come.

SARAH LEGG, Dist. Sec.

DEDICATION. — The new Brayton Church, Fall River, will be dedicated Dec. 18. Dr. S. F. Upham will preach at 10:30 a. m., Bishop Mallalien at 2:30 p. m. At 7, platform meeting, with addresses by Presiding Elder Everett, Dr. Upham and Bishop Mallalien. Special staging at all these services. Former pastors are invited to attend.

R. M. WILKINS, Pastor.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL WORKERS' UNION. — The December meeting will be held on Monday evening, Dec. 12, at Winthrop Street Church, Boston Highlands. Invited guests are Rev. M. C. Hazard, D. D., editor of the Congregational Sunday-school Publishing Society, and W. W. Main, Esq., State secretary of the Massachusetts Baptist Sunday-school Association. Social hour 6:15 to 6:15. Supper at 6:15. Program at 7. Supper tickets, at 50 cents to all, on sale at Book Rooms, 38 Bromfield St. Take Dorchester green cars from Union Station & Franklin Street.

ALBERT G. FOGG, Sec.

W. F. M. S. — The monthly meeting of the Executive Board will be held Wednesday, Dec. 14, at 10 a. m., in the Committee Room, 38 Bromfield St.

A. W. PHINNEY, Rec. Sec.

PREACHERS' MEETING of Worcester and vicinity, Dec. 12, at Webster Square Church. Sessions at 10 and 1:30. Bishop Mallalien will speak in the forenoon on "Ministerial Success." Dinner by ladies of the church. A fine program for all day.

L. W. ADAMS, Sec.

DEDICATION. — The new edifice of the Gleasondale M. E. Church will be dedicated Dec. 31, at 2 p. m. Bishop Mallalien will preach the dedicatory sermon. Presiding Elder Eaton and former pastors will take part.

A. J. HALL.

The American Queen for December, published by Gilchrist & Co., Boston, is a pleasing number, opening with an illustrated article upon "Christmas Church Decorations," and followed by stories by Annie S. Swan and Barry Pain, contributions upon "Women Novelists of Today," "Are Women Mean in Money Matters?" "Designs for Christmas Presents," "Occupations for Women," etc. Any lady can obtain a copy without charge by merely calling at the office of Gilchrist & Co., 5 to 11 Winter St.

W. H. M. S. — The Eastern Division of North Boston District will hold a session at Epworth Church, Cambridge, on Thursday, Dec. 15. Meetings at 10:30 and 2. All auxiliaries are expected to report. The report of the General Executive meeting will be given, beside other interesting papers and an address. Lunch served for 15 cents. All North Cambridge and Arlington electric pass the door.

BELLE A. WILLISTON, Dist. Sec.

An Attractive Calendar. — Among the attractive calendars for '99 are English title calendars, produced by Wedgwood of Staffordshire for Jones, McDuffee & Stratton, adding to their series of historical calendars. This year it has for its historical side the old elm at Cambridge, under which Washington first took command of the American forces. Their previous subjects have been: The Old North Church, the Old South, Faneuil Hall, the Lamb Tavern, the Adams houses (Quincy), King's Chapel, the Old State House, Federal Street Theatre, Mt. Vernon, Independence Hall, Map of Boston 1788, Boston Common, 1836, etc. They have also a pasteboard calendar showing the east facade of the State House fronting Bowdoin Street.

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## OBITUARIES

Is it so far? When those who have gone  
thither  
Seem so near always, always near and sure,  
Loving and abiding still, sharing our joy  
and ill,  
Lifting our burdens, helping to endure.

Is it so far, then? I cannot believe it.  
When the veil parts and rends and lets us  
through,  
The first surprise of bliss I think will be in  
this —  
That the far-off was nearer than we knew.

That which we mourned as lost was close  
beside us,  
Touching us every day in every spot,  
While, blinded with dull tears, groping  
through faithless years,  
We were upheld and led, and knew it not!

— Susan Coolidge.

**Cowdrey.** — Lysander J. Cowdrey was mustered out of the army of the church militant, July 9, 1898.

He had been unable to attend to business for six years, and for three years had been a great sufferer, confined to his room. During these years of great physical pain his mind was marvelously sustained by the presence of the great Comforter, and his sweet, uncomplaining spirit has been a source of strength to his own family circle, to the church with which he was connected, and the community at large.

Mr. Cowdrey was greatly blessed in a companion who was converted and united with the church in New Ipswich, N. H., in 1857, at the same time as her husband, and who has ministered to his wants with unceasing fidelity.

Received by certificate into membership in the church in Clinton by Rev. E. S. Chase, Jan. 2, 1866, Mr. Cowdrey served Christ faithfully, occupying a portion of the time the office of trustee and steward.

The transition was glorious. When asked, "Is the Saviour still with you, dear?" he replied, "Yes, He is with me. I am trusting in Him." And thus the gates of pearl opened, and our patient brother was at rest.

A. M. OSGOOD.

**Bailey.** — Mrs. Louisa Bailey passed to rest from Mechanic Falls, Maine, Nov. 5, 1898. She was born in Oxford, Maine, Jan. 11, 1847.

She was converted about twenty-five years ago, and joined the Methodist Episcopal Church in this village, remaining a faithful and consistent member of it until transferred to the home above. On Aug. 31, 1866, she married Hiram Bailey, who survives her.

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Mrs. Bailey was a great sufferer for more than twenty years, but her faith never wavered. She maintained an irreproachable Christian character. She was ready for the summons when it came. This was indicated in her tender farewell message to her family, written a short time before her death. She left a glowing testimony of trust and an earnest appeal that those who tarried should meet her on the happy golden shore where partings never come.

A. HAMILTON.

**Pottle.** — Martha Williams Pottle, daughter of Stephen P. and Caroline W. Eaton, was born in Clinton, Maine, May 3, 1838, and died in Bowdoinham, Maine, Oct. 24, 1898, aged 60 years, 5 months, and 21 days.

Her father, a staunch Baptist and most excellent Christian, died when she was four years old, the widow subsequently contracting a happy marriage with Hon. John Tottman, of Clinton, Me., between whom and his step-daughter there were always the most pleasant relations. From her mother, whose maiden name was Nye, and who was a cousin of Rev. Joshua Nye of the Maine Conference, came her Methodist ancestry and proclivities. Careful Christian culture prepared her heart for the reception of the truth in girlhood, and the beginnings of a rich and beautiful spiritual life were made manifest. She was baptized and received into the Methodist Episcopal Church by Henry P. Torsey, D. D., while a student at Kent's Hill Seminary, where she spent four years. It was here that she made the acquaintance of the young man whose life-work she was destined, in the providence of God, to share, and, after a few years spent in teaching, was united in marriage with Rev. Abel W. Pottle, May 20, 1861, and entered with him upon his earliest pastoral work in the Maine Conference.

This union proved a most happy one, from the sweet days of early love, in the first home and parish, until, as the years went by, husband and wife grew so close together that twain became one in thought and purpose. She was everything that a husband could desire in a wife — of attractive personality, sweet and engaging spirit, a rare homemaker, and a help in the work of the church. What wonder our stricken brother in a private letter writes: "For forty years she was my precious, my sweetheart, my earthly all." Her choicest ministry was given to her family; her dearest place was the home. The life there was Eden-like, restful, sunny, sacred. She was a model housekeeper, but she was more than that — she possessed the faculty of pervading the home atmosphere with a delightful cheer, a subtle charm, that only those who breathed it can understand. Never obtrusive, modest, inclined to esteem others better than herself, she nevertheless would assume any responsibility (with the publicity from which she naturally shrank) that was made plain to her as duty. Then she was sure to measure up to what was expected of her. She excelled as counselor to her husband, and in this way aided him greatly and contributed largely to his success. The people loved her on every charge they served, and those ministers, like the writer, who were privileged to know her well esteemed her highly and mourn their loss. Her nature was simple and strong, true and believing. Her sense of justice was rare. She was generous and sympathetic. She had a genius for friendship; it was good to have her for a friend. But withal she was discriminating and self-controlled. No eye detected shams or deceptions, and no tongue could puncture conceit, more readily than hers. She could rebuke as well as commend. But the rebuke was the rebuke of love. She was a woman of true dignity of character and bearing. She had a keen sense of propriety. She never trifled. She had delicacy of taste and chastity of speech. She was the soul of purity.

Mrs. Pottle was blessed for years with rugged health, but her magnificent constitution was undermined by great waves of sorrow. She sank herself in love and care for others. The pathetic wasting away of her daughters, Carrie and Alice, by consumption, wore upon her spirit, brave though it was, and when their beautiful forms were laid away in the city of the dead, she had received an unseen blow, a wound in her mother heart, from which she never recovered. Her departure from this world was in the nature of a translation. Her husband left her for a few hours, she attending to household matters, in the midst of which she was stricken with apoplexy, and "was not, for God had taken" her.

One daughter, Mrs. Joseph Warren, of Westbrook, Me., cherishes with her father the memory of mother and expects to meet her when "mortality is swallowed up of life."

B. F. Eaton, of Skowhegan, Me., a brother, and Mrs. E. P. Kimball, of Corinna, Me., her aunt, are the only other near relatives living.

Funeral services were conducted at Bowdoinham, Oct. 28, by Rev. J. A. Corey, and on the following day at Waterville, by Rev. G. D. Lindsay, several ministerial brethren assisting in each instance. The burial was at Pine Grove cemetery. C. W. BRADLEE.

**Worthly.** — Mrs. Almira Worthly was born Feb. 10, 1818, in Phillips, Me., and in the same town, at the home of Mr. Hoyt, she finished her earthly pilgrimage on Oct. 9, 1898.

Mrs. Worthly was the daughter of Samuel and Mary Smith, and was the third of nine children. Very early in life she became a Christian. Her friends say of her: "I cannot remember when Aunt Mira was not a Christian." She united with the Methodist Episcopal Church in her native town, but at what date cannot now be determined, owing to loss of records prior to 1854. About forty years ago she married Thomas E. Worthly, and for years these two faithful disciples opened their doors to the class-meeting and also helped as best they could in all departments of church work.

Since the death of her husband, which occurred six years ago, Mrs. Worthly has been in feeble health. Her last illness was brief; she kept her bed only a little more than thirty-six hours. About twelve hours before her death her pastor visited her. The flesh was weak, but the spirit was buoyant. The Christ who for more than sixty years had been her comfort, enabled her, with almost her latest breath, to triumph in His grace. She fully realized her condition and joyfully awaited the change. Just as the natural sun was rising, her spirit dropped the earthly house and entered the heavenly mansion. Two brothers and one sister survive her.

Funeral services were held at the church, conducted by her pastor. F.

**Sylvester.** — Mrs. Sarah A. Sylvester, called home Oct. 7, 1898, was born at Somersworth, N. H., Jan. 24, 1849.

She had a remarkable conversion while on a sick-bed, unable at the time to either speak or see, at the age of fifteen, and united with the church soon after, becoming very active in all religious things. She taught in the

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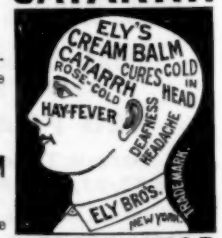
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public schools of Somersworth for some eight years before her marriage to Dr. Wm. H. Sylvester, which took place at Philadelphia during the Centennial Exhibition in 1876, the ceremony being performed by Rev. D. C. Babcock, a personal friend. After two more years spent in Somersworth, Dr. and Mrs. Sylvester came to Natick early in 1879, and have resided here ever since.

Although a lifelong invalid, afflicted with organic heart disease, which made her hold on life precarious and her vitality small, she accomplished a great deal both in her home and in the church. She was always deeply interested in missions and also in the young people. Her main work was in the Sunday-school, where for the past sixteen years she has been superintendent of the primary department, exerting a most blessed influence on the very large number who in that period have passed through her hands. Her whole life was religious in the highest degree. It seemed to be natural to her to be good. She was always a great comfort to her pastor, sure to have some cheering word with which to greet him. She was ever cheerful and pleasant and patient in her family, as well as greatly respected for her marked ability in the community at large.

Her last thoughts were for others, for those most dear to her, the final exclamation being: "O God, help them to know and do the right!"

The funeral at the church, Sunday, Oct. 9, was attended by a large concourse of friends. Dr. D. H. Ela assisted the pastor in the exercises. Her sorely bereaved husband and only daughter, Amy, have the sympathy of many friends. JAMES MUDGE.

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## NEWS OF THE WEEK

## Wednesday, November 30

- The loss, off Truro, of the steamer Portland, with 150 passengers, is confirmed.
- The Joint Peace Commission drafts three articles for a treaty, and discusses others.
- The court of inquiry on the breakdown of the Buffalo finds the engineers responsible.
- Equal Suffrage defeated in South Dakota by 4,008—a reduction of adverse majority as compared with previous vote of over 20,000.
- General Blanco sails from Havana on the steamer Villaverde.
- Eleven more victims of the explosion of dynamite in Havana succumb to their injuries.
- The Japanese cruiser Kasagi, recently built by the Cramps, is injured by a collision with the abutments of a bridge near Newcastle, England.

## Thursday, December 1

- The new United States of Central America is dissolved, owing to the revolution in Salvador, which deposes President Gutierrez and forms a provisional government under the direction of Gen. Regalado.
- Marine underwriters of New York say that their losses by the late storm will be \$1,000,000.
- The torpedo boat Mackenzie fails to make the required speed on her trial trip; she will have a new trial.
- The Oregon and Iowa ordered to proceed from Montevideo to Valparaiso.
- General Kitchener appeals to Americans for help in raising funds for the Gordon Memorial College to be erected in Khartoum; W. W. Astor gives \$25,000.
- The Austro-Hungarian Ausgleich has been prolonged. The Ausgleich is the contract or agreement between Austria and Hungary.

## Friday, December 2

- The transport Indiana reaches Manila with two battalions of the Kansas volunteers.
- Admiral Dewey cables that three of the Spanish ships sunk at Manila have been raised, and will shortly start for Hong Kong under their own steam.
- The reconstructed cruiser Chicago placed in commission.
- President McKinley allots \$50,000 to clean the city of Havana according to the plans of the late Col. Waring.
- The President orders the fourth shipload of provisions to be sent to the starving Cubans.
- Cretan insurgents lay down their arms amid great rejoicing.
- Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria celebrates the fiftieth anniversary of his ascension to the throne.
- French Government issues a decree forbidding admittance into France of fruits and plants from the United States.

## Saturday, December 3

- First Cuban court opened in Santiago.
- The 2d division of the 7th Army Corps, comprising the 16th Indiana, 2d Illinois, 1st New York, 49th Iowa, 4th Virginia, 6th Missouri, with Gen. Lee and staff, ordered to Havana.
- The steamers Fulda and Werra start for Havana to transport the Spanish soldiers in Cuba to Spain.

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PAT. DEC. 30, '90

- The torpedo-boat destroyer Farragut makes 30.18 knots on her trial trip.
- Thirty-seven lives were lost in the wreck of the steamer Clan Drummond in the Bay of Biscay.
- Cablegram to the State Department says that the revolution in Salvador is ended.

## Monday, December 5

- Congress opens for the short session.
- Fire causes a loss of \$50,000 on Middle St., Portland.
- The building occupied by the Home Life Insurance Co. in New York, twenty stories, burns, with several other large buildings; loss nearly \$1,000,000.
- The cruiser New York sails for Havana from New York; the hospital ship Missouri ordered to Havana.
- Sancti Spiritus and Trinidad, Cuba, occupied by United States troops.
- Queen Victoria visits Netley Hospital, accompanied by Gen. Kitchener, and gives medals to the wounded soldiers who fell in the Khartoum campaign.
- The King of Spain receives a legacy of \$60,000 from an old gentleman named Soler.
- The Czar gives 50,000 rubles to the Russian Red Cross Society for the famine sufferers.
- Princess Augusta of Saxe Weimar is dead.
- Ex-President Andrews, superintendent of schools in Chicago, resigns.

## Tuesday, December 6

- Appropriation estimates for the coming year aggregate nearly \$600,000,000.
- Resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Miss Helen Gould introduced in the House.
- Nearly the entire business portion of Eulafa, Indian Territory, burned; loss, \$150,000.
- Madrid admits that the Philippine insurgents have captured the province of Capiz on the island of Panay.
- Spanish bank at Havana refuses to furnish funds to Gen. Castellanos with which to pay off the troops.
- The two Christian Scientists, held for manslaughter in the case of Harold Frederic, have been discharged.

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